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Muslim Progress Index A

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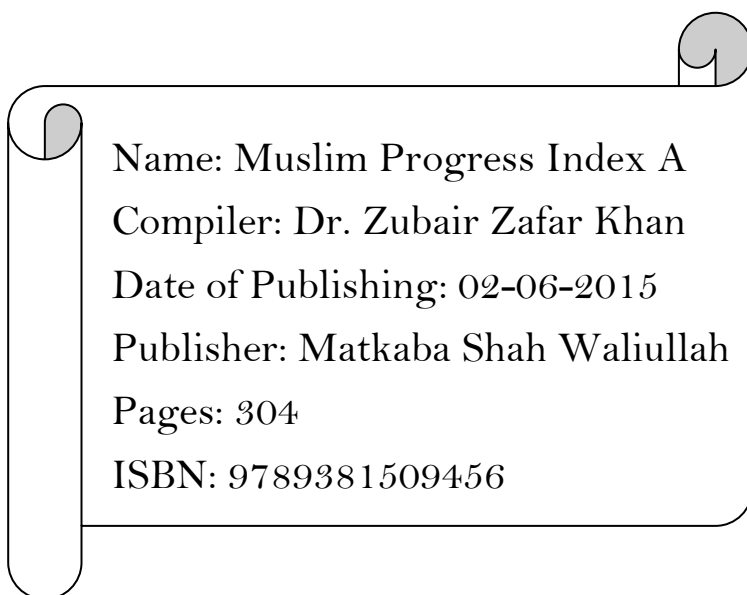
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Check Out

How many Muslims Scientists are in NASA?
How many Muslims traveled to space so far?
How many patents granted to Muslims so far?
How many Muslim faculties are in Harvard and MIT?
How many universities are there in the Muslim World?
How many Muslims are in US Congress and EU Parliament?
How many Gold Medals in Olympic won by Muslims so far?
How many vehicles produced in the Muslim World in a year?
How many PhDs are awarded by the Muslim World in a year?



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A digital factsheet of the comparative analysis of progress in
the Muslim world and other leading nations

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Dedicated to my parents
Mr. Zafar Ahmad Khan
&
Mrs. Nazima Parveen

Foreword

Every sincere mind thinks what went wrong with the Muslims and what the causes of underdevelopment of the community are. The community whose political strength once was unparalleled and whose developmental achievements were unanswered for centuries suddenly got into a steep decline and developmental failure. This book may be the true answer for such queries. Though the previous edition was not much comprehensive but gain popularity and attracted many debates and discussions on the topic. So, after the unexpected success of the first edition this new edition is now complete and ready. Many new features added in it including, how many universities are there in the Muslim World, how many Muslims traveled to space so far, how many gold medals in Olympic won by Muslims so far, how many PhDs are awarded by the Muslim World in a year, how many vehicles produced in the Muslim World in a year, how many patents granted to Muslims so far from 1977-2014, Number of medical schools in the Muslim World, mobile makers by country, robots by country, number of nanotechnology research universities by country, high-technology exports, container port traffic by country, book titles published by country in a year, how many Muslims scientists are in NASA, how many Muslim faculties are in Harvard and MIT, how many Muslims are in US Congress and EU Parliament. Four new units also introduced namely infrastructure, social development and standard of research and development in the Muslim World. A special unit is commenced on developmental conditions of Muslims in India. Though the book does not encompass all dynamics of Muslims' social, economic and political life but it has taken into account the most pressing issue which thus far remained, if not neglected, marginalized. This study is very pioneering in a way that it deals with other parts of social life like literacy, economy, media, sports etc.

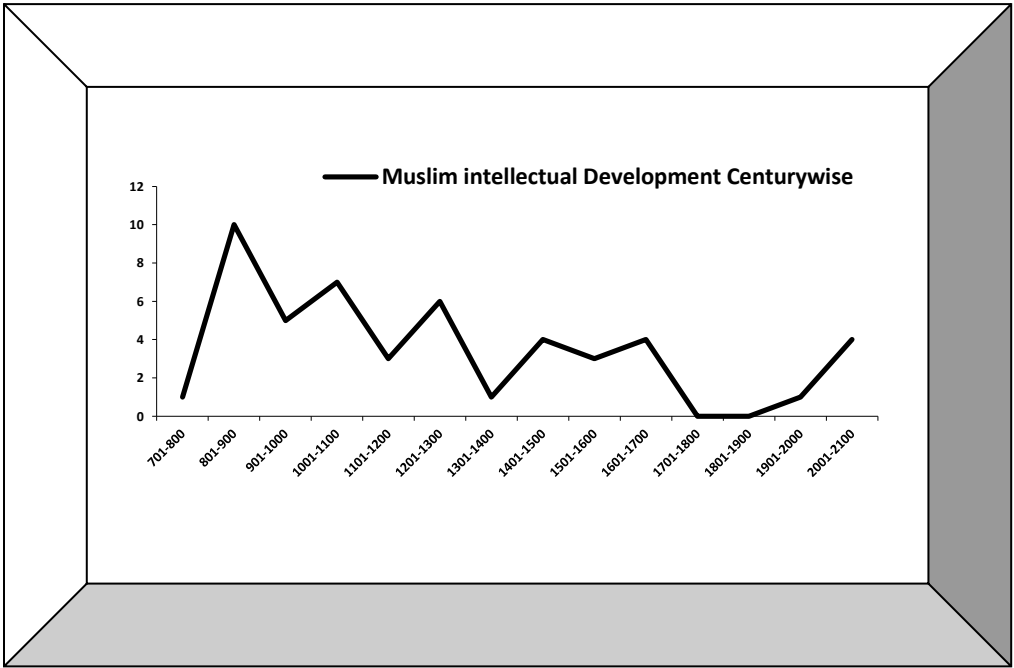
Many works, surveys and indices were made on the developmental conditions of Muslims and many theses were propounded on the causes of the underdevelopment of Muslims. But this work is a unique addition to them. I am of the firm belief that the work will prove to be a valuable tool to analyze the today's situations of Muslims and will be helpful in laying down and formulating a comprehensive blue print for the future.

Prof. Akhtarul Wasey

National Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

New Delhi- 110025

India



Contents

Heading	Page No.
Introduction	12
Methodology	13
Table 1: Acronyms	13
Summary	14
Unit 1 Current Muslim Demographics	42
Table 7: World Demographics by Religion	42
Table 8: Countries by Muslim population in decreasing order	43
Table 9: Area and population density of MMCs in decreasing order	49
Table 10: Muslim Population Percentage	51
Table 11: Comparison of Population and Area by Country	56
Chart 1: Percentages of Religious Majorities and Minorities	58
Table 12: Monarchy vs Democracy	58
Unit 2 Education	60
Table 13: Literacy rate in MMCs (Overall and Males)	61
Table 14: Literacy rate in MMCs (Females)	62
Table 15: Literacy rate by Percentage of Population	64
Table 16: Children out of school, primary	66
Table 17: Pupil teacher ratio by Country	68
Table 18: Number of Universities in MMCs	69
MMCs in QS University Ranking 2014	72
Table 19: MMCs in QS University Ranking 2014	72
MMCs in Subjectwise Ranking	75
Table 20: MMCs in QS Subjectwise Ranking 2014	76
Libraries by Size	80
Table 21: Biggest libraries by country 2015	81
Table 22: Number of libraries, Users, Books by Country	82
Table 23: Number of Medical Schools in MMCs 2014	84
Table 24: Book reading hours by Country	85
Chart 2: Number of Books Translated in Languages	86
Percentage of Muslims faculties in top Universities	86
Table 25: Number Muslims faculties in MIT 2015	86
Table 26: Number Muslims faculties Harvard University 2015	88
Unit 3 Technology	90
Table 27: Number of software companies by Country 2015	90

Table 28: Mobile makers by Country 2014	90
Table 29: Robots by Country 2014	93
Table 30: List of Top-500 Fastest Supercomputers by Country 2014	94
Table 31: Number of Nanotechnology Research Universities 2014	96
Table 60: Number of Transport Aircrafts by Country 2015	97
Table 32: Number of Aircrafts by Country 2015	99
Aircraft Engine Manufacturing	101
Table 33: Number of Aircraft Engine Manufacturers by Country 2014	101
Countries having Aircraft Carriers	102
Table 34: Space technology of MMCs 2014	102
Table 35: First Satellite rocket launch by country	103
Table 36: Number of satellites by Country or Organization	104
Table 37: Number of space orbital launch systems by Country	107
Types of Telescopes	107
Table 38: Observatories and Planetariums 2014	108
Table 39: Types of Telescopes in MMCs	109
Table 51: Major web servers by market share 2014	110
Unit 4 Economy	111
Table 40: GDPs in 2013 according to World Bank	111
Table 41: Comparison of revenues of some large companies with the GDPs of some MMCs	113
Table 42: GDP per capita by Country 2012	113
Unemployment and poverty	116
Table 43: Rate of Unemployment and population below Poverty Line	116
Table 44: Export and Import by Country 2012 & 2013	118
Table 44 A: Crude oil production and consumption by Country	120
Table 45: Foreign direct investment, net inflows 2013	121
Table 46: Percentage of labor force engage in agriculture 2013	123
Table 47: Wheat production by country in 2014	125
Table 48: Rice production by country in 2014	127
Table 49: Number of Automotives Produced in 2014	128
Chart 3: Automotive production of MMCs from 1997 to 2013	130
Chart 4: Automotive production of MMCs and some leading nations	131
Table 50: Container port traffic by country in 2013	132
Table 52: List of Companies by Revenue	133
Table 53: Crude steel production by country January 2014	134
Table 54: Crude Steel Production comparison 2013	135
Percentage of Muslim population involved in industrial production	135

Unit 5 Infrastructure	136
Table 55: Electricity consumption by Country (Megawatt hour/year)	136
Table 56: Electricity production (Gigawatt hours)	138
Table 57: Access to electricity (% of population) by Country	140
Table 58: Electricity consumption per capita in MMCs 2013	141
Table 59: Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of population)	143
Table 61: Number of Airports by Country 2013	145
Table 62: Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide	147
Table 63: Passenger cars (per 1,000 people) by Country	149
Table 64: Passenger cars by Percentage of Muslim Population	151
Table 65: Motor vehicles (per 1,000 people) 2011	152
Table 66: Quality of ground transport network in MMCs	154
Table 67: Roads by Quality	155
Table 68: Percentage of Forest area by Country	156
Unit 6 Social Development	159
Table 69: Energy consumption by country (kg of oil per capita)	159
Table 70: MMCs in Human Development Index (HDI) - 2014 Rankings	161
Table 71: Global Hunger Index	163
Table 72: MMCs in Global Peace Index 2012	165
Table 73: Percentage of Child Labor out of Labor Force	166
Table 74: Diabetes prevalence by Country 2014	168
Table 75: Universal Healthcare by Country 2014	170
Table 76: Hospital Beds per 10,000 persons 2013	171
Table 77: Physicians (Per 10,000 population) 2013	173
Table 78: Nurses and Midwives per 10, 000 persons 2013	175
Table 79: Number of Passenger and Commercial Vehicle	177
Table 80: Number of Website Hosting Providers by Country 2013	179
Table 81: Number of Websites hosted by Countries, 2013	180
Table 82: Top Languages used in the Web	182
Chart 5: Percentage of Internet Users by Language	182
Table 83: Internet users per 100 persons	183
Table 84: Percentage of Internet Penetration by Country	185
Unit 7 Standard of Research and Development	187
PhDs awarded by Country	187
Table 87: Number of Researchers per million people	187
Chart 6: PHDs produced by Country	189
Book titles published by country	189
Table 88: Number of Book titles published by country	190

Table 89: Number of Scientific and Humanities Journals by country	191
Table 90: Number of Scientific and Technical Journal Articles	192
Table 91: Charges for the use of intellectual property , payments and receipts in 2012	194
Table 92: Number of Patent applications filed in 2012	196
Table 93: All patents granted 1977-2014	197
Table 94: Number of Utility Patent Applications Filed in USA, by Country during 1965-2013	199
Table 95: Granting percentage of patents	202
Table 96: Patents Granted to Universities	202
Table 97: Number of Design Patents Granted to top five organizations	203
Table 98: High-technology exports 2012	203
Table 100: Expenditures for Research and development % of GDP 2005-12 and Trademark applications filed in 2012	205
Table 101: Muslim noble laureates by Country	208
Muslim Astronauts	208
Table 102: Muslim Astronauts by Country	208
Muslim NASA Scientists	209
Table 103: Muslims in International Astronomical Union 2014	210
Muslim fathers of the scientific fields	211
Table 104: Muslim fathers of the scientific fields, century wise	211
Chart 7: Century wise Intellectual development of Muslims	212
Unit 8 Media	213
Table 105: Statistics of media in MMCs	213
Table 106: Statistics of media in USA and UK	215
Table 107: Foreign media services in MMCs A	215
Table 107 A: Foreign media services in MMCs B	216
Table 108: Foreign media services in MMCs C	217
Table 109: Top 10 International Media Corporations of 2015	218
Table 110: Top websites by traffic 2012	218
Unit 9 Sports	220
Olympic Medals	220
Table 111: Number of Olympic Medals by Country up to 2012	220
Table 112: Number of Medals won by Muslims and Others	222
Table 113: Olympic Gold Medals comparison with Jews	223
Most Olympic medal winners of all times	223
Table 114: Most Olympic gold medals won by individuals	224
Not so far among Muslims	227

Unit 10 India	228
Table 118: Population of India by Religion 2001 Census	228
Table 119: Literacy rate in India by religion	228
Table 120: Working participation by religion in India	229
Table 121: List of Muslim members of the 15th Lok Sabha	229
Table 122: List of Muslim Members in 16th Loksabha 2014	230
Table 123: Muslim Rajya Sabha Members in 2013	231
Table 124: Muslim candidates selected in 2013 IAS results	232
Table 125: Muslims in NDA results final 2013	233
Table 126: Muslims in Central Armed Police Forces 2012	234
Table 127: Muslims selected in AIIMS MBBS Entrance 2013	234
Table 128: Muslim candidates selected in MBBS and BDS in DU 2013	237
Table 129: Muslim candidates selected in merit list MBBS/BDS 2013	238
Table 130: Muslim candidates selected in AIIMS Bs.C (Hons) Para-medical Examination 2013	238
Table 131: Muslims selected in MD/ MS/ MCH 2013	239
Table 132: Muslim Candidates selected in AIIMS B.Sc. (HONS) Nursing Entrance	241
Table 133: Number of private minority institutions in Kerala	242
Table 134: Year wise GDP of India and China since 1980	243
Chart 9: GDP India vs China	243
Unit 11 Countries Profiles	244
Table 135: Countries Profiles	244
Unit 12 Comparison between the Muslim World and Others	287
Table 136: Comparison of the Muslim World and USA	287
Table 137: Comparison of the Muslim World and European Union	289
Table 138: Country comparison: Indonesia vs. Japan	289
Conclusion	291
Notes and references	292

Introduction

Muslims are the Second largest Religious group after Christians in the World and ruling on around fifty four countries and own more than 80% Oil Reserves of the World. But they are far behind in different fields of development in comparison to other leading nations of the World.

This research seeks to digitally analyze the present conditions of progress in the Muslim World in the field of education, technology, economy, research and innovation, space science, media and sports etc. Presently a lot of studies, surveys and researches are going on, on the development of Muslims but this work is unique in a sense that it analyses the development in comparison to other leading nations of the World. The data arranged in such a way that the readers may easily compare and analyze the current development in the Muslim World.

The conditions of the Muslim World are worse than one can expect without observing the data presented in this Work and one can easily realize that the development in the Muslim World is in no match with the development of other leading countries. Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs) have to go a long way to achieve global standard of development. For Instance, according to World Bank, the sum total of the GDPs of all 54 MMCs of the year 2013 is \$ 6.74 trillion whereas the GDP of European Union in the same year was \$19.09 trillion, USA \$ 16.8 trillion, China \$ 9.24 trillion and whole World was \$ 74.8 trillion. It implies that out of the World, the share of the Muslim World was 9.01% whereas the share of European Union was 25.5%, USA 22.4% and China 12.3% etc. It should be noted that Muslim World has 1.3 billion population and 54 countries with 20.3 % of land area under its rule whereas EU has 28 countries with only 2.94 % of land area under its rule but the GDP of EU is nearly three times greater than the Muslim World.

Though there are many countries which have a large amount of Muslim Population but here we took only 54 Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs) in which Muslim are residing as Majority groups. Many place the word “Muslim World” has been used which means these 54 MMCs collectively. One can see the names of these MMCs in Demographics Unit. I hope the work will provide a unique insight into the present developmental conditions of Muslims throughout the World and will be helpful in planning for sustainable progress.

Methodology

The data in this work is mostly presented in the form of tables and charts. Mostly in the tables, at first the representation of MMCs in a particular field is mentioned and then sum up of the total data of MMCs or average whichever is suitable, displayed. So please do not miss to see this portion of the table. Afterwards the representation of other leading nations in that field is presented so that the reader can easily compare the conditions of MMCs to other leading nations. We have tried our level best to collect the data from the latest data sources however in few cases the very recent data is not available. A large proportion of data is collected from the latest updates of the websites of World Bank and CIA World Fact Book, NASA, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office etc. In several places the Acronyms were used in place of different terms. The full forms of those acronyms are given below in the table.

Table 1: Acronyms

Acronym	Full form
WUR	World University Ranking
WURS	World University Ranking by Subjects
QSWUR	Quacquarelli Symonds World University Ranking
ARWU	Academic Ranking of World Universities
MMCs	Muslim Majority Countries
CMCs	Christian Majority Counties
BMCs	Buddhist Majority Counties
HMC	Hindu Majority Country
JMC	Jews Majority Country
SWR	Subject-wise Ranking
CIAWFB	CIA World Fact Book
Est.	Estimate
BoP	Balance of Payment
-	The Data is not available or not necessary to display

Summary

In this summery we tried our level best to summarize the maximum information of the work but it could not be accomplished. So it is advised that the readers should also go through the chapters of the work because there they will find more information which is not mentioned in the summery.

Demographics

The total world population is 7.068 billion according to United States Census Bureau (USCB) and to CIAWFB it is 7,021,836,029¹ out of which Christian 33.39%, Muslim 22.74%, Hindu 13.8%, Buddhist 6.77%, Sikh 0.35%, Jewish 0.22%, Baha'i 0.11%, other religions 10.95%, non-religious 9.66%, atheists 2.01%². See the table 7.

According to CIAWFB, Muslims are the second largest religious group comprising 22.74 % of the World population, just after the Christians who are 33.39%. The total population of Muslims in the World is 1.65 billion which is distributed unevenly in different countries of the world. Another study conducted by *Pew Research Center* released in January 2011 found that there are 1.62 billion Muslims around the World³. Around 74.1% Muslims are living in around fifty four countries as majorities, and 23.3% living as minorities in other developing countries and 3% living in developed regions like North America, Australia, Europe, New Zealand and Japan⁴. More than 60% of Muslim population is living in South and Southeast Asia and around 20% living in Middle east and rest in other parts of the world⁵. Among top ten countries, Indonesia has the largest Muslim population followed by Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Iran, Turkey, Algeria and Morocco respectively. If we compare the Muslim population with the Jewish one, that is 1.65 billion to 14 million then the ratio of Jews: Muslims will be 1:117 or the Muslim population is 117 times greater than of Jews or against every single Jew there are 117 Muslims. For every single Hindu there are two Muslims. For every Buddhist there are two Muslims etc⁶. Overall 74% of Muslim population lives as Majorities in MMCs and 26% living as minorities in other countries⁷. See the table 7.

Out of these 54 in 51 countries Muslims live in 'Absolute Majority' means they constitute more than 51% of population while in three countries they are the largest religious group but have 50 or less than 50% of population⁸ these are considered as simply 'Majority'. These three countries are Guinea Bissau, Cote D'ivoire and Tanzania. 53% of Muslim population is residing only in 6 countries namely Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Turkey⁹. See the table 8 and 10.

These 54 countries cover 20.3% of land excluding oceans while China, USA and European Union cover 6.5%, 6.4% and 2.9% of land excluding oceans respectively. Kazakhstan has the largest land area and Indonesia have the largest Muslim population in the Muslim World. See the table 9.

Table 11 is also an important table which shows the MMCs in decreasing order by population and area. In the meantime some developed countries also included in the table so that the reader can identify how many MMCs are greater than a particular country in respect of area and population. For example 36 MMCs have greater population and 49 MMCs have greater area than Singapore. Similarly we can see other countries like Japan, Germany and South Korea etc.

Education

Education plays a crucial role in all-round development of a nation or community. It puts the foundation of industrial and economic development. But the educational conditions of Muslims in the whole world are upsetting.

The definition of literacy is 'at the age 15 and over can read and write'. The average literacy of the world according to CIAWFB is 84.1%. In Males 88.6% are literate and in Females 79.7%.

Almost three-quarters of the world's 775 million illiterate adults are found in only ten countries (in descending order: India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo); of all the illiterate adults in the world, It should be noted that out of these ten, six are MMCs and one is India which is the second largest Muslim populated country in the World. In which two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly if we see other indicators such as in Pakistan 23 daily newspapers per 1000 citizens while in Singapore 460 per 1000 citizens¹⁰. In UK book titles per million is 2000 in Egypt book titles per million is only 17¹¹.

The literacy rate of MMCs ranges between 28-90 %. Indonesia has the highest literacy- total: 90, male 94 female 86 whereas Nigeria has the lowest- total 28, male 42 and female 15. In addition 6 countries have less than 70% in total literacy. In total, Muslim world has the lowest rates of adult literacy correspond to the highest population growth rate in comparison to other religious groups¹². The average literacy rate of the whole Muslim world is 72.5 % which is far below the world average that is 84.1%. The female literacy rate of the Muslim world is 66.8% while world female literacy is 79%¹³. See the table 13 and 14. More than half of Muslims in the World means 53% of Muslim population has on an average 48% literacy, in which 58% males and 37% females. See the table 15. World's

57.9% of children out of school (primary) are residing in only 19 MMCs. The children out of school in USA are 1,800,414 whereas in Pakistan they are 5,370,428 approximately three times of USA. Though, the population of USA is 1.6 times larger than of Pakistan¹⁴. In all of the MMCs the rate of female literacy is very low in comparison to males. While the literacy rate in USA is 99% in total as well as same in males and females. See the table 16.

The total numbers of Higher Education Institutions in 51 MMCs are 2621 while USA alone has 6500 (including 4200 colleges and universities and 2300 institutions that award vocational certificates), Brazil 1872, Philippines 1872 universities etc. See the table 18. Indonesia has the largest number of universities among MMCs that are 545. Whereas Japan has 774 universities which have 5¹⁵ times smaller land area and have 2¹⁶ times smaller population than Indonesia. Let us compare Indonesia with Brazil. Indonesia has 1.2 times greater population than Brazil but Indonesia has 545 universities while Brazil has 1872 universities. It implies that Brazil has 1327 more universities than Indonesia or in other words Brazil has 3.5 times more universities than Indonesia.

MMCs in world university ranking

The representation of MMCs in world university ranking is also too undermining. Here we are analyzing the data of QS World University Ranking 2014. See the table 19.

It found that in top ten there is no representation of any MMC University at all, whereas USA has seven and UK has three Universities in the class. Again in top hundred there is no representation of any MMC. In top two hundred USA have 54 universities and UK, Canada, Japan, China have 30, 9, 10, 7 universities individually respectively. While MMCs all together have only 2 Universities in the group. In the same manner in top four hundred USA, UK, Canada, Japan individually have more number of universities than collective representation of MMCs.

In total there are 61 Universities of MMCs in the list. There is no university of any MMC in the top 155 universities of the world. The First MMC University which was spotted in the list is Universiti Malaya (Malaysia) claiming 151st rank followed by King Saud University (Saudi Arabia) on 225th position. In the group of top four hundred Malaysia have five universities, Saudi Arabia have three, Kazakhstan have two, Lebanon, Indonesia, UAE and Egypt have one each. It implies that out of 49 MMCs only seven have been represented in the Top Four Hundred category. It should be noted that, the top 400 universities were ranked individually from 1st to 400th place. The remaining universities were ranked into the following categories: Top 401-450, Top 451-500, Top 551-600, and 601+¹⁷.

If we sort-out the list under religious heads, the results are quite surprising. There are 524 universities of CMCs (Christian Majority Countries), 100 of BMCs (Christian Majority Countries), 61 of MMCs (Muslim Majority Countries) and 11 of HMC (Hindu Majority Country) (India) and 05 of JMC (Jewish Majority Country) (Israel) in the whole list. While in the in the top four hundred category 324 Universities of CMCs, 52 of BMCs, 14 of MMCs and 05 of HMC (India) and 04 of JMC (Israel). It implies that the representation of CMCs is 23.14 times higher than MMCs or in other words the number of Universities of MMCs is only 4% of CMCs. While the representation of BMCs is 3.7 times higher than MMCs or in other words MMCs are only 26% of BMCs¹⁸.

Subjectwise ranking

The representation of MMCs in QSWUR by subject is more upsetting. Not a single university in the whole Islamic World remotely approaches the stature of European or American universities¹⁹. See the table 20. Out of 29 subjects there is no representation of MMCs at all in six subjects. Those subjects are History, Medicine, Biological Sciences, Psychology and Law. In Philosophy, Linguistics, Computer Science and Information System, Physics & Astronomy, Earth & Marine Sciences, Material Science, Statistics & Operational Research, Economics & Econometrics only one University represents the whole Muslim world in each subject. Only two universities of MMCs acquired positions in top fifty universities of any subject. These are Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) achieved 29th rank in Environmental Sciences and King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals ranked 34th in Civil Engineering. The remaining all MMC universities lie in below 50 categories. Overall Malaysia leads the MMC in the universities having 32 universities in the table followed by Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Iran having 24, 9 and 3 universities respectively. Pakistan which is an important MMC has no representation at all while Bangladesh, Kuwait and UAE have one representation each. Another subject wise ranking prepared by Times Higher Education, for six subjects and the ranking of 50 universities prepared in each subject²⁰. But not a single University of any MMC found in the whole list. See the table 20.

Libraries

As far as the size and number of libraries is concerned. National Library of Malaysia is probably the biggest library in the Muslim World, having more than 1,300,000 volumes²¹. King Saud University Library of KSA contains 1.1 million²² volumes; Taksim Atatürk Library of Istanbul is the biggest library of Turkey, having more than 600,000 volumes²³ followed by Istanbul Technical University Library contains more than 500000 volumes²⁴. The biggest library of Pakistan is

Punjab University library which have more than 500,000 volumes²⁵ and National Library of Pakistan have 261,704 volumes²⁶ including Books, periodicals, magazines, manuscripts, Microfiche etc.

Whereas, the largest library of the World is the Library of Congress of USA which has 34,528,818 Volumes²⁷ followed by National Library of China 28980777 volumes, National Library Canada 26006054, Deutsche Bibliothek Germany 24487010, Boston Public Library 19090261, Russian State Library 17000000, Harvard University Library 16832952, New York Public Library 16342365, British Library 15500000 and National Diet library Japan 14304139 volumes. See the table 21.

- The sum total of all libraries located in MMCs is 251,342 whereas India alone has largest number of libraries in the world that are 337,016 followed by China, USA, Germany having 109673, 103539, 11418 numbers of libraries respectively. See the table 22.
- MMCs collectively have 75,578,894 library users whereas USA alone has 230,270,733 users followed by followed by UK, China, France having 38,432469, 15160109, 11870122 users respectively. See the table 22.
- The libraries of all MMCS collectively possess 576,669,201 volumes while Germany has the largest number of volumes in its libraries that are 3,765,041,717 followed by USA and China having 2,575,570,384 and 1,063,356,687 volumes respectively²⁸. See the table 22.
- The total amount of expenditure made by all MMCs collectively on Libraries is \$ 932,139,672 whereas the expenditure of USA alone on the same is \$ 21,384,216,330 followed by UK, Germany and France that is \$ 4585212280, \$ 2791915929, \$ 1857796885 respectively. See the table 22.
- If we compare the strength of volumes of largest library of the Muslim World that is National Library of Malaysia (NLM) that has around 1,300,000 volumes with the Library of Congress (LoC) which have around 30,000,000 volumes. The NLM have 4.3% volumes of what LoC have or 23 NLMs could be made out of LoC.
- The total amount of expenditure made by all MMCs collectively on Libraries is \$ 932,139,672 whereas the expenditure of USA alone on the same is \$ 21,384,216,330 followed by UK, Germany and France that is \$ 4585212280, \$ 2791915929, \$ 1857796885 respectively. See the table 22.

- The whole Muslim World have 1479 museums whereas USA have 14611 followed by Germany, France, U.K. which have 6377, 4829, 2881 museums respectively²⁹. See the table 22.
- Similarly 363 publishers are based in the whole Muslim World whereas USA have 4344 publishers followed by Germany, U.K., France, which have 1661, 1049, 608 publishers respectively³⁰. See the table 22.

Medical Schools

In MMCs Pakistan has the largest number of Medical Schools that are 90, followed by Bangladesh Iran Turkey and Indonesia having 62, 56, 51, 54 schools respectively. Whereas, India has largest number of Medical Schools that are 273 followed by China, USA and Japan having 179, 172 and 83 schools respectively³¹. See the table 23.

Books translated

During the period 1980-85 per year 920 were translated into Spanish and 519 into Hungarian but during the same period only 4.4 books were translated per year into Arabic³². See the chart 2.

Muslim Faculties in MIT and Harvard University

MIT and Harvard University are those institutions which secure top positions in university rankings. In both institutions the number of Muslim faculties is very low. In MIT out of 1894 faculties only 36 identified as Muslims, 435 as Jews and 74 as Hindus. See the table 25.

In Harvard due to a large number of schools it is difficult to search all schools and departments so only six departments are considered here namely Harvard Business School (HBS), Faculty of Engineering, Education, Dental, Design and Divinity. Out of 1090 faculties 25 identified as Muslims, 124 as Jews and 48 as Hindus. See the table 26.

Nobel Prize Winning

As far as the winning of noble price is concerned, in the past 105 years, 14 million Jews won 180 Nobel prizes whilst 1.65 billion Muslims achieved only 11 Nobel prizes.

Technology

Mobile makers

In technology at first we took mobile makers by country. Only six MMCs have mobile makers, one each. While South Korea has 4 and Taiwan have 8³³. See the table 28.

Robotics

Robotics is a cutting edge technological field in which most of the developed countries making great attention and making ground breaking achievements. Humanoids are most advance type of robots but Turkey is the only MMC which is developing Humanoids. All MMCs collectively developed 7 robots till today whereas USA developed 85 robots including Humanoids³⁴. See the table 29.

Supercomputing

In supercomputing, among top 500 fastest supercomputers only 4 are located in MMCs, three in Saudi Arabia and one in Malaysia, whereas 232 are located in USA only. The power of supercomputing of Saudi Arabia of top 500 is 1199.3 teraflops/sec (trillion calculations/second) and USA have 118261.6 teraflops/sec. Although, total number of super computers in MMCs not known. According to top 500 ranking list of November 2014, Tianhe-2 of China is the fastest super computer in the World, having a speed of 33.86 petaflops (quadrillions of calculations per second) followed by USA's Titan Cray XK7 having a speed of 17.59 petaflops³⁵. See the table 30.

Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is another emerging science use to study the manipulation of matter on an atomic, molecular, and super-molecular scale. One nanometer (nm) is one billionth, or 10^{-9} , of a meter³⁶. But the Muslim World has very little number of Nanotechnology Research Universities in comparison to others. There are only 17 universities in the whole Muslim World which offer research in nanotechnology while USA has 573 universities followed by U.K and Germany having 132 and 94 universities respectively, offering nanotechnology³⁷. See the table 31.

Number of aircrafts

According to globalfirepower.com, in the Muslim World Egypt has the largest number of aircrafts that are 1107 followed by Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Iran having 1020, 914, 675, 497 aircrafts respectively. The whole

Muslim world has 9185 aircrafts in total while USA has 13,892 aircrafts³⁸. See the table 32.

Aircrafts Engine Manufacturing

Aviation is an important means of fast Transportation today. For several purposes Aircrafts are used for transportation to farther destinations in a little time. In wars also the roll of Fighter Aircrafts is very important. All Leading Countries of the World have their own Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Industries and Aircraft Assembling Units. But among MMCs there are few countries having their own aircraft assembling units but till today no MMC having its own Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Company except Iran. All MMCs are dependent on other countries for purchasing Aircraft Engines even for their repairing and overhauling. Turkey and Egypt are two countries which have one or two aircraft repairing and overhauling units, but do not have Aircraft Engine Making Capability, whereas USA has 58 Aircraft Engine Makers followed by followed by UK, Germany, France, Italy, Japan having 27, 18, 15,11,10 respectively³⁹. It is quite interesting that on 17 December 1903, Wright Brothers of USA made first successful experiment of their flying machine which was the foundation of modern aircrafts after wards aircraft used extensively in World Wars as well as it is also the fastest mode of transportation and travel later in 2004 USA started using drone for war purpose in Pakistan, therefore it is said that the age of fighter planes is over and the age of drones started. The age of fighter planes came and gone but still after 101 years no MMCs developed its own Aircraft Engine Making Capability. Although, Iran developed some models of aircraft engines but they are of very basic type and not sufficient for modern days need therefore Iran still purchase aircraft engines from outside. See the table 33.

Aircraft Carriers

There are 16 countries in the world having Aircraft Carriers but unfortunately there is no MMC among them. The countries which have their own aircraft carriers are USA, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Russia, Spain, Australia, Canada, Italy, India, Brazil, Argentina, China, Netherlands, Germany, Thailand.

Observatories

Observatories are important tools in observing outer space and other heavenly bodies and helpful in continuing research in Astronomy which is a crucial field of research in the modern world. Muslims were the first who made observatories when they are unknown to the rest of the World. The first observatory was made under the patronage of AL-Mamun afterwards many observatories in different parts of Islamic World like In the 10th century, the Buwayhid dynasty encouraged

the undertaking of extensive works in astronomy, such as the construction of a large-scale instrument with which observations were made in the year 950⁴⁰. We know of this by recordings made in the *zij* of astronomers such as Ibn al-Alam. The great astronomer Abd Al-Rahman Al Sufi was patronised by prince Adud-odowleh, who systematically revised Ptolemy's catalogue of stars. Sharaf al-Daula also established a similar observatory in Baghdad. And reports by Ibn Yunus and al-Zarqall in Toledo and Cordoba indicate the use of sophisticated instruments for their time. It was Malik Shah I who established the first large observatory, probably in Isfahan. It was here where Omar Khayyám with many other collaborators constructed a *zij* and formulated the Persian Solar Calendar a.k.a. the *jalali* calendar. A modern version of this calendar is still in official use in Iran today. The most influential observatory was however founded by Hulegu Khan during the 13th century. Here, Nasir al-Din al-Tusi supervised its technical construction at Maragha⁴¹. The facility contained resting quarters for Hulagu Khan, as well as a library and mosque. Some of the top astronomers of the day gathered there, and from their collaboration resulted important modifications to the Ptolemaic system over a period of 50 years. In 1420, Prince Ulugh Beg, himself an astronomer and mathematician founded another large observatory in Samarkand, the remains of which were excavated in 1908 by Russian teams. And finally, Taqi al-Din Muhammad ibn Ma'ruf founded a large observatory in Istanbul in 1577, which was on the same scale as those in Maragha and Samarkand⁴². The observatory was short-lived however, as opponents of the observatory and prognostication from the heavens prevailed and the observatory was destroyed in 1580⁴³.

Now a days astronomical observatories are mainly divided into four categories: space based, airborne, ground based and underground based. There are only 20 observatories in the whole Muslim World whereas New York City alone has the same number of observatories. USA has 336 observatories and U.K has 35 etc.

There are several types of telescopes among them 11 types of telescopes are popular namely, Space observatory, Gravitational-wave detector, Resonant bars, Antimatter observatory, Airborne observatory, Radio observatory, Microwave observatory, Solar observatory, Neutrino detector, Cosmic-ray observatory and Ground-based observatory. Among these observatories ground based observatories are very common and relatively affordable. It is found that only seven MMCs have ground based observatories. MMCs have no other type of observatory at all, except Kazakhstan which have a Cosmic-ray observatory⁴⁴. In modern times space telescopes are most important tools to observe space clearly but no MMC have a space telescope yet. The countries which have space telescopes of their own are, USA, European Union, China, Japan, UK, Germany,

France, Russia, Italy, Canada, India, South Korea and Netherlands. See the table 34.

Table 2: Number of space orbital launch systems (carrier rocket) by Country

Country	Working	Retired	Proposed
Iran	2	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	2
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-
USA	11	81	5

Number of satellites by country

The Muslim World have 75 satellites in total whereas USA have 1238 satellites and China, Japan, France, India and Israel have 157, 131, 60, 57 and 12 satellites respectively⁴⁵. In total there are 3905 satellites in the whole World. So, in terms of number of satellites, whole Muslim World has 1.9% of satellites out of the World.

International Space Station

The International Space Station (ISS) is a space station, or a habitable artificial satellite, in low Earth orbit. It is a modular structure whose first component was launched in 1998⁴⁶. Now the largest artificial body in orbit, it can often be seen with the naked eye from Earth⁴⁷. This international treaty was signed on 28 January 1998 by the United States of America, Russia, Japan, Canada and eleven member states of the European Space Agency (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). With the exception of the United Kingdom, all of the signatories went on to contribute to the Space Station project. A second layer of agreements was then achieved, called Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), between NASA and ESA, CSA, RKA and JAXA. In 2010, ESA Director-General Jean-Jacques Dordain stated his agency was ready to propose to the other partners that China, India and South Korea be invited to join the ISS partnership. Unfortunately no MMC is a member of ISS nor do they be invited⁴⁸.

Economy

Economy is the criteria of power in the modern World instead of military and weapons and it is also a major resource for technological advancement especially in space science because many times modern technology requires huge financial

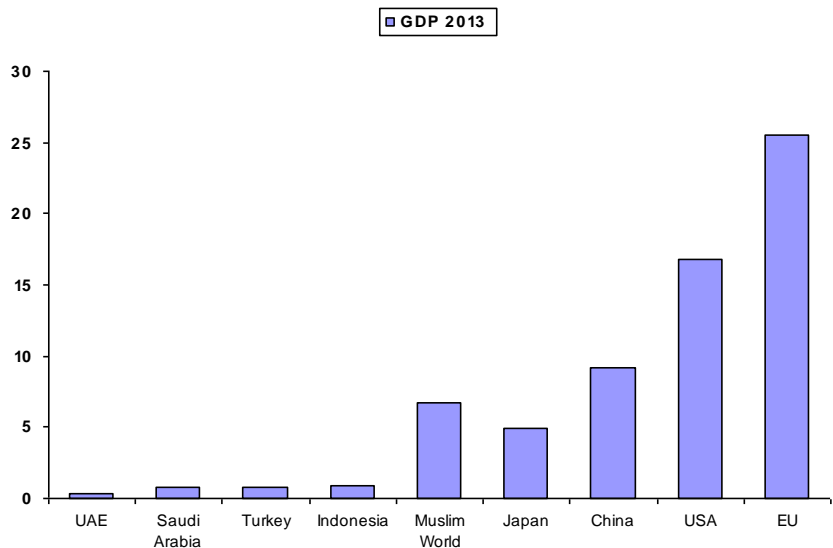
expenditure for example the cost of a space trip \$1.5 billion approximately⁴⁹ more than the GDP of 19 MMCs individually in 2014. Currently NASA is paying Russia more than \$60 million per seat to send astronauts into space.⁵⁰ It is estimated that by the end of 2010, NASA had spent more than \$192 billion on the fleet since its inception in 1971.⁵¹

But the economic growth and GDPs of MMCs are also too low. According to World Bank, the sum total of the GDPs of all 54 MMCs of the year 2013 is \$ 6.74 trillion whereas the GDP of European Union in the same year was \$19.09 trillion, USA \$ 16.8 trillion, China \$ 9.24 trillion, Japan \$4.9 trillion, India \$1.87 trillion and Germany \$3.63 trillion. In the same year the GDP of whole world was \$ 74.8 trillion. It implies that out of the World, the share of the Muslim World was 9.01% whereas the share of European Union was 25.5%, USA 22.4% and China 12.3% etc. It should be noted that Muslim World has 1.3 billion population and 54 countries with 20.3 % of land area under its rule whereas EU has 28 countries with only 2.94 % of land area under its rule but the GDP of EU is nearly three times greater than the Muslim World.

Table 3: GDP, land area and population

Country name	GDP 2013 \$ trillion	Land Area %	Population
Indonesia	0. 86	1.27	0.025 billion
Turkey	0. 82	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0. 74	-	-
Nigeria	0. 52	-	-
UAE	0.38	-	-
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.36	-	-
Muslim World	6.74	20.3	1.56 billion
EU	19.0	2.94	0.5 billion
USA	16.8	6.4	0.03 billion
China	9.2	6.5	1.35 billion
Japan	4.9	-	-
United Kingdom	2.5	-	-
India	1.8	-	-

Chart showing GDP in 2013



Revenue of some large companies’ vs GDP of some MMCs

Even some large companies have greater revenue than the GDPs of some MMCs. The Table below shows the revenue of top five companies of the world. In last two columns the GDPs of some MMCs are displayed. The table shows that the yearly revenue of these companies is larger than the GDPs of MMCs in the adjacent column. For example the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell is 481.7 \$ billion while the GDP of Nigeria is 450.5 \$ billion. Similarly we can see in other cases. Only top seven MMCs have their GDPs greater than the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell while the rest of 44 MMCs have GDPs lower than the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell.

Table 4: Company revenues vs GDP of MMCs

Company	Country	Revenue in \$ billion	GDP in \$ billion	MMC
RD Shell	Netherlands	481.7	450.5	Nigeria
Walmart	USA	469.2	305.5	Bangladesh
ExxonMobil	USA	449.9	274.5	Algeria
Sinopec	China	428.2	271.2	UAE
CNPC	China	408.6	232.3	Kazakhstan

Employment

The employment conditions of some MMCs are also too worse. For instance 77% population of Burkina Faso is Unemployed. Similarly Turkmenistan has 60%, Djibouti 59%, Senegal 48%, Kosovo 45.3%, Yemen 35% etc. As far as poverty is concerned 80% population of Chad is living below poverty line. Similarly 70.2% population of Sierra Leone, 70% of Nigeria, 60% of Comoros etc, is living below poverty line.

Export

The sum total of the Exports of all MMCs is \$2.190 trillion while China alone exports the goods of worth \$2.021 trillion and USA \$1.612 trillion. It is to be noted that MMCs export mainly crude oil and raw metrical whereas other countries like China and the western countries export finished goods and hi-tech equipments.

Crude oil

Crude oil is the most precious thing in the modern world and Gulf countries are the main exporters of it. As a whole MMCs producing 41% of oil in the World but consuming only 15% whereas USA produce only 12% of oil but consuming 22%, similarly EU consuming 15%, China 11% Japan 5% etc. It is a general trend that the countries which consume more oil are attaining higher standard of development. See the table 44 A.

Population engage in agriculture

If we analyze the data of CIAWFB 2015 it indicates that 60-65% of labor force residing in MMCs engage agriculture and other primary occupations whereas the percentages of agricultural labor force is too low in USA, Sweden, Luxembourg, Singapore, UK, Germany, Israel, Netherlands and France, that are 0.7, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.6, 2.3 and 2.9 engage in agriculture respectively. It is to be noted that there is inverse relationship between labor engage in agriculture and economic development. Higher the percentage of labor engages in agriculture lower the economic development and vice versa. See the table 46.

Population is involved in industrial production

According to an unofficial source Hardly 16% of Muslim population is involved in industrial production, whereas for Christians this figure is 60%.

Wheat production

In 2014 whole Muslim world produced 109,320 thousand metric tons (tmt) of wheat whereas EU produced 156,448 tmt; China produced 126,000 tmt and USA

95,850 tmt and whole world produced 726,452 tmt in the same year. See the table 47.

Rice production

In 2014 whole Muslim world produced 96,209 thousand metric tons (tmt) of rice whereas China produced 144,500 tmt, India produced 102,500 tmt, USA produced 7068 tmt and EU produced 1,881 tmt and whole world produced 474,596 tmt in the same year. See the table 48.

Container port traffic

Container port traffic (CPT) also indicates the intensity of trade of a country by showing the frequency of container traffic in a country's port. In 2013 whole Muslim World have 15.3% share of CPT in the world where as China have 27.3% of CPT, EU have 16%, USA 6.9% etc. See the table 50.

Major web servers

There is no major web server in the Muslim World; about 99.5% of Web servers are located in USA rest in UK and Australia. See the table 51.

Top 60 companies by revenue

Table 52 shows the ranking of top 60 Companies by revenue in decreasing order. In the list only two companies of MMCs are mentioned that are; Saudi Aramco of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Petroleum Corporation of Kuwait on 7th and 56th ranks respectively whereas USA has 20 companies, Japan 6, Germany 5, Italy 4, France 4 in the list etc. South Korea which is a small country has 2 companies in the list. Moreover the total numbers of employees in both the companies of MMCs are 71605 while alone Walmart of USA has 2,200,000 State Grid Corporation of China has 1,564,001 and Hon Hai Precision Industry of Taiwan has 961,000 employees etc. See the table 52.

Crude steel production

Out of 54 only 11 MMCs are producing crude steel, in 2013 whole Muslim World produced 79.1 million tons of crude steel whereas the firm Arcelor Mittal SA which is based in Luxembourg produced 96.1 million tons of crude steel in the same year. See the tables 53 and 54.

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Inflow of Foreign direct investment (FDI) is also a matter of special concern. Because FDI plays a significant role in the development of a country and also shows the importance of an economy that how much foreign investors are willing

to invest in a particular country. The sum total of the inflows of FDI in all MMCs collectively was \$137,100,793,642 in 2012 and \$131,510,998,749 in 2013⁵² it implies that the inflow is decreased by 4% in 2013. Out of which Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia attracted 19618049398, 15117332064, 12519000000, 12182373333 of US\$ respectively, while in the same year the inflow of FDI in China was \$ 253,474,944,300 followed by USA which attracted \$ 203,790,000,000. The net inflow of FDI in the whole world was \$1,506,359,966,228 in the same year. It implies that the whole Muslim World attracted only 9.1 % of World FDI inflows, whereas China and USA attracted 16.8% and 13.5% respectively.

Research and innovation

PhD production

PhDs produced by a country is an important indicator of the research standard of a country. The largest number of PhDs produced by a Muslim country is Tunisia which produced 1863 Doctorates in 2008⁵³ however the data of 2009 and 2010 is not available. In 2010 Turkey produced 884 PhDs while in the same year China produced 48,987⁵⁴ PhDs and USA produced 48,069⁵⁵ PhDs. It is noteworthy that according to official information published on the website of the Chinese Ministry of Education, the country aimed to award 125,153 doctorates in 2011⁵⁶. However the data of 2011 and 2012 is not available. But it is obvious that MMCs are far behind in producing Doctorates than other leading countries both on quantitative and qualitative levels.

It was found that only 13 MMCs out of 51 are producing PHDs. The numbers of all PHDs produced by MMCs collectively is 5933 in 2010 whereas Finland alone produced 7,722 PHDs in the same year. The productions of China and USA are extremely high. China produced 48,987 PHDs in 2010 and USA produced 49,096 in the same year. China, USA, Finland, Iceland, Denmark are those countries which produced individually more PHDs than the MMCs produced collectively. This is on quantity level and on quality level one can observe in subject wise rankings.

Scientific and technical journal articles

Production of Scientific Journals is another major indicator of the research standard of a community. According to the latest data of World Bank, Turkey is the largest producer of scientific Journal articles in the Muslim World. In 2012 it produced 8,328 articles followed by Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Pakistan which produced 8176, 2515, 2092, 1491, and 1268 articles respectively. In the same year USA produced 208,601 articles followed by China, Japan,

Germany and France which produced 89894, 47106, 46259, 46035, and 31686 articles respectively. While in the same year the Muslim World produced 29,624 articles collectively and 808,954 articles produced in the whole World. It is to be noted that USA, China, Japan, Germany and France produced more articles individually than the collective production of the whole Muslim World. Moreover Turkey which is the largest producer in the Muslim World produced 1% of the World and whole Muslim World produced 3.6% of the World. Whereas USA alone produced 25.7% articles of the World.

Muslim faculties in World's top Universities

In QS World University Ranking 2014 MIT ranked first and Harvard University secured second position. We took both universities as sample of our study. In both Universities the number of Muslim faculties is too low as compare to the people of other faiths like Christians, Jews and Hindus etc. For example in MIT out of 1894 faculties only 36 (1.9%) identified as Muslims, 74 (3.9%) as Hindus and 435 (22.9%) as Jews etc.

In Harvard University only six schools are selected to study namely Harvard Business School, Engineering, Education, Dental, Design and Divinity. These six schools have collectively 1090 faculties out of which 25 (2%) identified as Muslims, 48 (4.4%) as Hindus and 124 (11.3%) as Jews. It should be noted that the number of Jews may be more because it is difficult to differentiate between the Christian and Jewish names.

Patents and trademarks

Registration of patents and trademarks is also an important indicator of research and innovation. According to World Bank, in 2012 Malaysia and Turkey were the top two registrants of patents which registered 6940 and 4666 number of patents respectively. The Whole Muslim World registered 27134 patents in the same year and 2182968 patents registered in the entire World. In the same year USA registered 542815 numbers of patents⁵⁷. If we analyze the data Malaysia which is the largest producer in the Muslim World produced 0.3 % patents of the World and whole Muslim world produced 1.24 % of the World. Whereas USA produced 24.8% patents of the World. In other words whole Muslim World produced 4.9% of what USA produced. Similar trend found in other fields of innovations, see the table below.

Table 5: Research and development

Country	Research and development		Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	High-technology exports		Charges for the use of intellectual property		Patent applications filed		Trademark applications filed Total 2012
	Researchers 2005-12	Technicians 2005-12		\$ millions 2012	% of manufactured exports 2012	Receipts \$ millions 2012	Payments \$ millions 2012	Residents 2012	Nonresidents 2012	
Malaysia	1,643	158	2,092	61,223	43.7	135	1,532	1,114	5,826	28,833
Turkey	987	173	8,328	1,979	1.8	0	741	4,434	232	111,699
Average	197.22	35.43	569.69	1,479.94	3.64	5.45	105.76	189.18	34286	6,005.02
Muslim World	10,058	1807	29,624	75,477	0	278	5,394	9,648	17,486	312,262
World total	180,998	50,253	808,954	1,988,114	-	242,425	254,784	1,433,807	749,161	427,113
MMCs out of World	5.5%	3.59%	3.6%	3.79%	-	0.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.3%	7.2%

Source: worldbank.org⁵⁸

According to U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, during the period 01/01/1977-12/31/2013 whole Muslim World has been granted 5102 patents⁵⁹ out of which Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Indonesia, Kuwait, Egypt, Iran and UAE registered 2152, 855, 509, 297, 283, 200, 139 and 138 patents granted respectively whereas in the same period 2715390 patents were granted to USA followed by Japan, Germany, Taiwan, South Korea, U.K., France, Canada and Italy were granted 958971, 330280, 137867, 127992, 125906, 125737, 108720 and 56025 patents granted respectively⁶⁰. And 5087834 patents were granted to the whole World. It implies that whole Muslim World has been granted 0.18% out of USA and 0.1% out of the World.

Patent applications filed

Broadly there are three types of patents namely utility patent, design patents and plant patents. The first utility patent registered in USA in 1836 and first design patent registered in 1843 and first plant patent in 1931. If we analyze the data of patents filed during the period of 1965-2013, Malaysia filed most number of patent applications among MMCs that were 4679, followed by Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kuwait, Egypt, UAE, Iran, Indonesia and Pakistan which filed 2626, 1455, 626, 616, 564, 482, 415 and 241 patents respectively and whole Muslim World filed 12945 applications of patents. In the same period USA filed 5848950 applications followed by Japan, Germany, South Korea, UK, Taiwan and Switzerland which filed 1740410, 670577, 302067, 299148, 287664, 108582 patents applications respectively, whereas 10628263 applications were filed, from the whole World. It implies that whole Muslim world filed 0.12% of patents applications out of the whole world and 0.22% out of USA.

- If we study the number of patents granted to Universities. During the period of Jan 01, 1969 - Dec 31, 1999 17 patents were granted to the Universities located in MMCs out of which Turkey, Egypt, Malaysia, and Lebanon received 5, 5, 4 and 3 patents respectively whereas in the same period the Universities in USA received 29415 patents followed by Canada, Germany, Japan and Israel which received 48, 47, 47 and 42 patents respectively and 29858 patents distributed in the whole World including the above. It implies the Universities in MMCs collectively received 0.05% patents out of the World while Universities of USA received 98.5% patents⁶¹.
- From 1790-2013, 17206117 number of patent application were filed in USA out of which 9321541 were granted to US residents and 2,977,517 were granted to foreign residents⁶².

Table 6: Utility (invention) Patents filed during the period of 1965-2013

Country of Origin	2013	Total
Malaysia	506	4679
Saudi Arabia	649	2626
Turkey	203	1455
Kuwait	116	626
Egypt	80	616
UAE	135	564
Iran	32	482
Indonesia	37	415
Pakistan	48	241
Average per MMC	35	239
Muslim World	1936	12945
Share of Muslim World	0.3 %	0.1%
U.S.	287,831	5,848,950
EU	54,070	1,271,177
Japan	84,967	1,740,410
Germany	30,551	670,577
South Korea	33,499	302,067
United Kingdom	12,807	299,148
Taiwan	21,262	287,664
Switzerland	4,747	108,582
Netherlands	4,467	91,805

Sweden	4,509	88,476
Israel	7,237	74,544
India	6,600	38,596
World	571,612	10,628,263

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office⁶³

Automotive production

- Out of 54 MMCs only 6 MMCs are producing vehicles namely Indonesia, Turkey, Iran, Malaysia, Uzbekistan and Egypt. Total number of automobiles produced by these 6 MMCs collectively in 2014 is 4,429,094 whereas China alone produced 23,722,890 vehicles in the same year followed by EU, USA, Japan, Germany, South Korea and India which produced 17061132, 11660699, 9774558, 5907548, 4524932 and 3840160 respectively⁶⁴.
- South Korea Produced 4524932 Vehicles while MMCs produced 4,429,094 vehicles in 2014, it means that South Korea produced 95838 more vehicles than MMCs produced collectively. See the table 49.
- The Vehicle production of all MMCs in 2012 was 3941737 while the production in 2013 was 3749835; it means that there is 4.8% decline in production in 2013.
- In 2012 MMCs produced collectively 3,941,737 vehicles whereas 6,325,465 vehicles were sold in MMCs it means that 2,383,728 were imported from outside.

Space Science

Space Science is called the Queen of all science. But here also the performance of the Muslim World is not up to global standards. For instance, Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin of USSR was the first human to journey into outer space, when his Vostok spacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12 April 1961 and in 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first human to step on the Moon, but even after 53 years no MMC has its own spacecraft.

Space travel

As far as space travel is concerned. There are 9 Muslims so far travelled to space whereas 487 Christians (The figure of Christians may contain some Atheists because it is hard to recognize by names because name pattern of the both are same), 14 Jews, 4 Hindus and more than 20 of other faiths including Buddhists etc, travelled in the space. It is a strange fact that the population of Muslims is 117 times larger than Jews but the number of Muslim Astronauts is smaller than Jews.

Muslim Scientists in NASA

Now the representation of Muslims in NASA is studied. NASA is a leading Space Research Institute in the world having several Research Centers and Facilities and thousands of staff including Astronauts. But so far only four staff members of NASA are identified as Muslim Scientists on prestigious positions who are mentioned below (*please inform us if anyone knows about any other Muslim NASA Scientist*).

- 1) Farouk El-Baz: Farouk El-Baz (born January 2, 1938) is an Egyptian American scientist who worked with NASA to assist in the planning of scientific exploration of the Moon, including the selection of landing sites for the Apollo missions and the training of astronauts in lunar observations and photography⁶⁵.
- 2) Dr. Hashima Hasan: She is the James Webb Space Telescope Program Scientist and the Education and Public Outreach Lead for Astrophysics. In her role as Program Scientist, Dr. Hasan is responsible for monitoring and managing the science program for the Webb Telescope. She makes sure that its mission remains possible and true to NASA strategic objectives. Dr. Hasan has been the program scientist for many of NASA missions, such as the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer, Gravity and Extreme Magnetism SMEX (GEMS), Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, Hubble Space Telescope, Explorer Program and more⁶⁶.
- 3) Dr. Tahani Amer: She is an Egypt born scientist currently working in NASA's wind tunnels to conduct pressure and thermal sensitive paint experiments for NASA's Aeronautic Research efforts⁶⁷. Dr. Amer has invented and patented a system to measure the thermal conductivity of a thin film. This measurement is used in the thermal modeling of several techniques for determining boundary layer transition location on models being tested in wind tunnels.
- 4) Dr. Waleed Abdalati: He is currently working as the principal adviser to NASA Administrator Charles Bolden on NASA science programs, strategic planning and the evaluation of related investments, since 2011⁶⁸.

First Satellite rocket launch

Iran is the first and only country among MMCs which launched its first satellite rocket on 02 February 2009 whereas Soviet Union was the first country which launched its first satellite on 4th October 1957 followed by USA which launched on 1 February 1958. Today many countries have satellite launching capabilities like, France, Japan, China, United Kingdom, European Space Agency, India, Israel, Ukraine, and North Korea.

Media

Media is a powerful tool of public persuasion and opinion making in the modern world. But the share of Muslims in media is too little. It is found that, the maximum number of TV news channels in a MMC is 10 while UK has 20 news channels and USA has 1601 channels⁶⁹. The maximum numbers of national newspapers is 14 and 13 in Afghanistan and Algeria respectively whereas UK has 22 national newspapers and USA has 24. In terms of local newspapers the figures are too surprising. Turkey has the maximum numbers of local newspapers among MMCs that are 91 on contrary UK has 652 local newspapers and 9712 local newspapers are in USA⁷⁰. Majority of MMCs depend on foreign media services. Chad, Turkmenistan and Western Sahara have no national newspapers at all whereas 10 MMCs are those which have only one national newspaper each. No MMC has its own multinational newspaper while UK has 4 and USA has 12 multinational newspapers. See the tables 105 and 106.

As far as foreign media services in MMCs are concerned. Several foreign media services are working in MMCs and most of them are based in the West like as BBC and CNN. BBC broadcasts in around 200 countries and in 27 languages and CNN operates in around 32 countries among them 11 are MMCs. Similarly PANAPRESS, Jeune Afrique, Fergana, Economist, Fox News, CNBC are among several foreign media services which operate in many MMCs. Whereas MMCs have no or very little foreign media services⁷¹. In addition the foreign media services of Muslim countries operate only in some neighboring MMCs. There is no foreign media service like news TV channel or newspaper which telecasts its news in non-Muslim countries, except Al Jazeera which is the only Muslim media service which operate in few non-Muslim countries also. See the tables 107 and 108.

In USA there are 25 nationwide and around 1600 local news channels but none of them run by a Muslim⁷². There are around 18 religious channels run by different faiths most of them run by Christians and Jews but there is only one Islamic channel 'Peace TV' on local level. Similarly there are 24 national and 9712 local newspapers in USA⁷³ but it is hard to find any newspaper of Muslims. Similar conditions prevail in other countries of the World. The share of Muslims in world media is nominal and calls for a special attention. Similarly Google, Youtube, Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo, MSN, Amazon, Wikipedia etc., are major websites by traffic but the Muslim World have no such website.

Top 10 International Media Corporations

Table 109 shows top 10 International Media Corporations of 2015 with their base country and yearly revenue. Though the source table contains top 100

international media corporations but here we mentioned only top 10, because it will be too long. But unfortunately none of them is based in any MMC. See the table 109 or the source table. The URL of the source table is mentioned in the reference.⁷⁴ Out of 100, 42 are based in USA, 9 in Japan, 7 in China, 4 in Germany, 4 in France, 2 in UK etc.

Top websites by traffic 2012

Table 110 shows top 35 websites of 2012 by number monthly visitors and base country. But none of them is based in any MMC. See the table 110.

Sports

Olympic is a Leading International Sports Event and it is a great privilege for an individual as well as for his or her country to win a Medal in Olympics. But in sports the conditions of Muslims are also underachieve. Till today 27 MMCs have won 118 Gold Medals collectively in Olympics, whereas EU won 1854 medals, USA 1077 and USSR, UK, Germany, Italy, France won 473, 245, 244, 235, 229 Gold Medals respectively etc. See the tables 111 and 112.

Total numbers of Gold Medals won by Jews are 143 while Muslims won 118 Gold medals and total number of Medals of Jews is 340 whereas Muslims won 423 Medals, but the Population of Muslims is 117 times larger than Jews. See the table 113.

If we study the maximum of gold medals won by individuals, Halil Mutlu, Naim Süleymanoğlu and Artur Taymazov are the Muslim Olympians who acquired the maximum numbers of Gold Medals in Olympics. Each of them won three gold medals while the World Record of maximum number of Gold Medal Winner goes to Michael Phelps of USA, who won 18 Gold Medals and 22 in Total, so far, most probably the Medals count of Michael Phelps will increase because he is young and still working. He is followed by Larisa Latynina, Paavo Nurmi, Mark Spitz and Carl Lewis, each of them won 9 Gold Medals in different Olympic Games. See the table 114.

Not so far among Muslims

There are several fields and sectors in which there is no Muslim representation so far. Here some of these are mentioned. Such as Computer manufacturing, Computer Software and Programming, Antivirus, Aircraft Engine Manufacturer except Iran, Aircraft carrier, Space telescope, Airborne observatory, Resonant bars, Antimatter observatory, Radio observatory, Microwave observatory, Solar observatory, Neutrino detector, Spacecraft, Space Station, Satellite launching vehicle, Nuclear Power plant except Pakistan and Iran, UAV (Unmanned Aerial

Vehicle) such as Drone Defense System, Multinational news channel except Al Jazeera, Multinational Newspaper, Multinational Automobile Manufacturer, Multinational Cell Phone Manufacturer. Though some MMCs have Mobile and Automobile manufacturer but their supplies are confined to their own markets or to some neighboring MMCs. And there are several other fields left which are not mentioned here. If one makes research on the topic, the list of ‘not so far among Muslims’ it will be too long.

In India

The educational and developmental conditions of Muslims in India are also too upsetting. Though India is not a Muslim Majority Country but it has a unique position regarding Muslim population because officially it has third largest (after Indonesia and Pakistan) and unofficially second largest (after Indonesia) Muslim population in the World. Therefore a special study commenced to examine the representation of Indian Muslim in different fields.

- According to 2011 census the population of Muslims in India is 14.2%⁷⁵ and they are the second majority after Hindus who are 80.5%.
- According to Census 2001, the literacy rate of Muslims is 59.1% out of which 67% males and 50.1% females which is far below the national average of 64.8% out of which 75.3% males and 53.7% females. It is to be noted that Jains have the highest literacy rate having 94% out of which 97.4% males and 90.6% females. Muslims have the lowest literacy rate among top six religions of India securing bottom position in the list. See the table 119.
- The working participation of Muslims is also too low having 31% out of which 47.5% males and 14.1% females which is below the national average of 39% out of which 51% males and 25.6% females. See the table 120.
- In the incumbent 16th Lok Sabha there are 23 Muslims out of 542 members constituting 4.2 %. See the table 122.
- In Rajya Sabha there are 22 Muslims out of 250 members constituting 8.8%. See the table 123.
- In 2013 IAS results 34 Muslims were selected out of 1122 candidates constituting 3%. See the table 124.
- In 2013 NDA results 11 Muslims were selected out of 636 candidates constituting 1.7%. See the table 125.
- In Central Armed Forces 2012, 4 Muslims were selected out of 39 candidates constituting 10.2%. See the table 126.

- In AIIMS MBBS Entrance Examination held on 01-06-2013, 94 Muslims were selected out of 1000 candidates constituting 9.4%. See the table 127.
- In MBBS and BDS Entrance Examination in Delhi University 2013, 23 Muslims were selected out of 568 candidates constituting 4%. See the table 128.
- Similarly you can see tables 129, 130, 131, 132, 133 for Muslim representation in other competitive exams.
- Table 134 displays the yearly GDPs of India and China according to World Bak. It is quite surprising that 1980 the GDP of India was more than of China but in 2013 the GDP India \$1.8 trillion and the GDP of China was 9.2. The GDP of India is only 20% of China's GDP.

Miscellaneous

Comparison with Israel

A statistical comparison between Israel and several other Muslim nations on different aspects is as follows.⁷⁶

- Female literacy rate: Israel (83%), Bangladesh (21.8%), Sudan (4%), Egypt (29 %), Turkey (43%), Morocco (22%), Pakistan (24.4%), Afghanistan (15%).
- Male literacy rate: Israel (93%), Bangladesh (36.1%), Sudan (25%), Egypt (57%), Turkey (77%), Morocco (49%), Pakistan (50%), Afghanistan (47.2%).
- Birth rate per one thousand population: Israel (23), Bangladesh (32), Sudan (45), Egypt (36); Turkey (28), Morocco (31), Pakistan (36.4), Afghanistan (43), Algeria (28.5), Libya (40), Iran (33.7), Iraq (34.1), Syria (40).
- Maternal mortality rate (per one hundred thousand live births): Israel (5), Bangladesh (600), Sudan (660), Egypt (80), Turkey (210), Morocco (300).
- Infant mortality rate (per one thousand live births): Israel (14), Bangladesh (114), Sudan (107), Egypt (88), Turkey (74), Morocco (58), Pakistan (75), Afghanistan (146.7), Algeria (48.7), Libya (56), Iran (52.7), Iraq (91.9), Syria (29.6).
- Mortality rate for children under five (per one thousand live births): Israel (16), Bangladesh (180), Sudan (181), Egypt (131); Turkey (93), Morocco (76).

- Life expectancy (female /male): Israel (77 / 73.6), Bangladesh (55.4 / 56.4), Sudan (51/ 48.6), Egypt (59.5 / 56.8), Turkey (65.2 / 62.5), Morocco (62.5 / 59.1), Pakistan (65 / 63), Afghanistan (45.2 / 46.4), Algeria (69.5 / 67.2), Libya (67.5 / 63.9), Iran, (68.7 / 66.1), Iraq (60.4/ 57.3), Syria (71.3/ 68.4) .
- Gross national product per capita (in US\$): Israel (10300), Bangladesh (180), Sudan (300), Egypt (610), Turkey (1080), Morocco (960).
- Average household size: Israel (3.6), Bangladesh (5.3), Sudan (5.1), Egypt (5.2), Turkey (4.7), Morocco (4.2).

In United Kingdom

Even those Muslims who live and work in the West also lag behind with their non-Muslim neighbors. Let's take the example of United Kingdom. As per the United Kingdom census of 2001⁷⁷, Muslims make up 2.8%, Hindus 1%, Sikhs 0.6 %, Buddhists and Jews both make up 0.5% of the UK population, but sadly,

- 31% of Muslims of working age have no qualifications, the highest of any religious group.
- 82% of Sikhs followed by 78% of Jews own their own home in the UK. Only 52% of Muslims own their own home, the lowest of any religious group.
- 14% of Muslims are unemployed the highest of any religious group, compared to 8% of Sikhs and 6% of Hindus.

Table 115: US 113th Congress members by religion

Faith	Senate	House	%	Population %
Protestant	52	247	55.8	51.378
Catholic	27	136	30.4	23.9
Jewish	11	33	6.1	1.7
Mormon	7	8	2.8	1.7
Buddhist	1	2	0.56	0.7
Muslim	0	2*	0.37	0.6
Hindu	0	1	0.18	0.4
Total	100	435	-	-

Source: fas.org⁷⁹

* In 114th United States Congress also, the two Muslim Members of in House are Andre Carson and Keith Ellison.

Table 116: Muslim MEPs elected in EU Elections, 2009

	Name	Country	Background
1	Rachida Dati	France	born in France, Moroccan-Algerian parents
2	Karima Delli	France	born in France, Algerian parents
3	Toika Saïfi	France	born in France, Algerian parents, openly secular
4	Malika Benarab-Attou	France	born in Algeria
5	Kader Arif	France	born in Algeria
6	Syed Kamall	UK	born in UK, Indian and Guyanese background
7	Sajjad Karim	UK	born in UK, Pakistani background, first British Muslim in EP
8	Saïd el Khadraoui	Belgium	born in Belgium, Moroccan father, Belgian mother
9	Metin Kazak	Bulgaria	born in Bulgaria, probably Turkish background
10	Emine Bozkurt	Dutch	born in the Netherlands, Turkish background, probably secular
11	Ismail Ertug	Germany	born in Germany Turkish
12	Younous Omarjee	France	-
	Tunne Kelam	Estonia	Unconfirmed
	Ádám KÓSA	Hungary	Unconfirmed
	Jan Zahradil	Czech Republic	Unconfirmed
	12 out of 751= 1.5%		-

Source: euro-islam.info⁸⁰

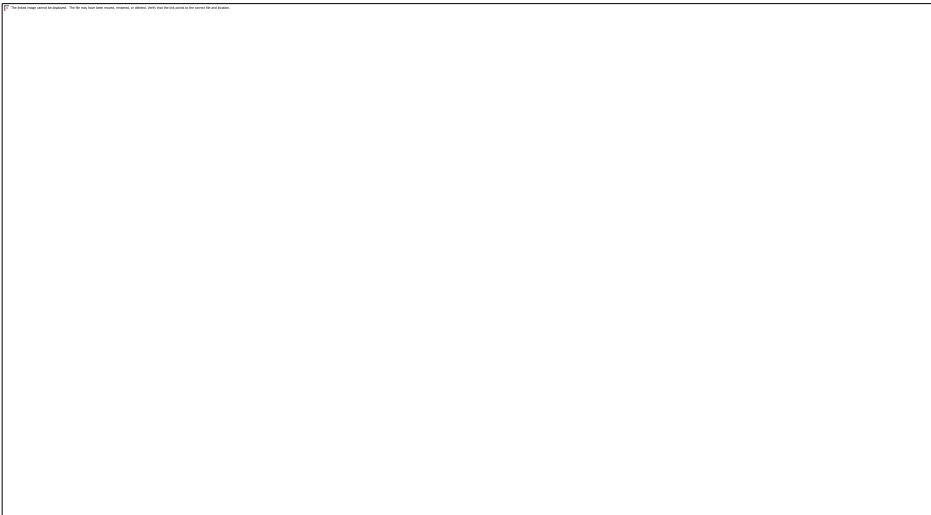
Table 117: Muslim Members of the House of Lords, UK

Sl. No.	Title	Name	Party
1	Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon	Tariq Ahmad	Conservative
2	Lord Ahmed	Nazir Ahmed	Non-affiliated
3	Lord Alli	Waheed Alli	Labour
4	Lord Hameed CBE	Khalid Hameed	Crossbench
5	Lord Noon MBE	Gulam Noon	Labour

6	Lord Patel of Blackburn	Adam Patel	Labour
7	Lord Sheikh	Mohamed Sheikh	Conservative
8	The Baroness Uddin	Manzila Uddin	Non-affiliated
9	The Baroness Warsi	Sayeeda Warsi	Conservative
	9 out of 778= 1.15%		

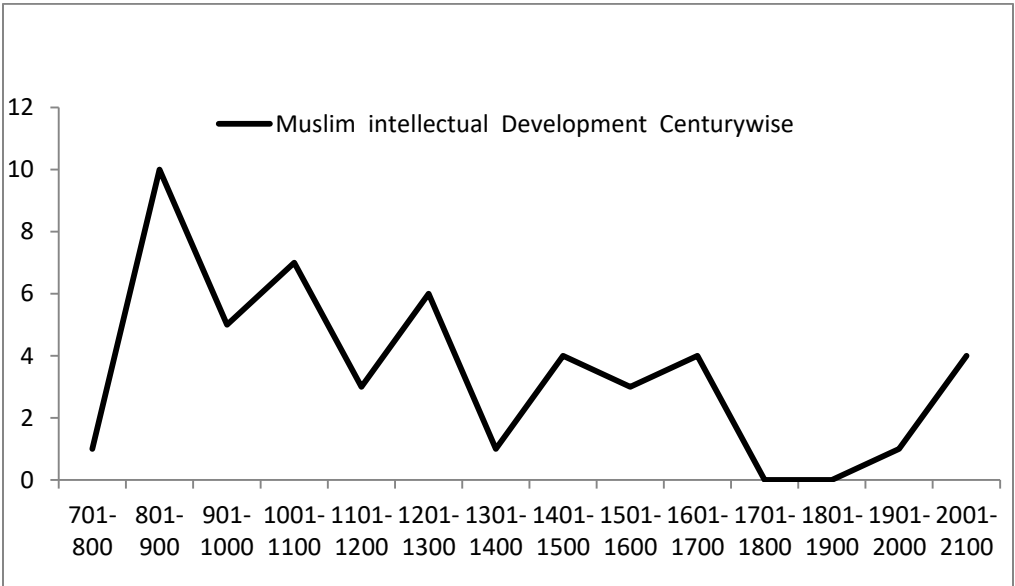
Source: parliament.uk⁸¹

Chart 8: Rise and fall of Muslim Political Power



Hijri / Gregorian Year

Referred by: Prof. Ishaque
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Unit 1

Current Muslim Demographics

The total world population is 7.068 billion according to United States Census Bureau (USCB) and to CIAWFB it is 7,021,836,029⁸² out of which Christian 33.39%, Muslim 22.74%, Hindu 13.8%, Buddhist 6.77%, Sikh 0.35%, Jewish 0.22%, Baha'i 0.11%, other religions 10.95%, non-religious 9.66%, atheists 2.01%⁸³.

According to CIAWFB, Muslims are the second largest religious group comprising 22.74 % of the World population, just after the Christians who are 33.39%. The total population of Muslims in the World is 1.65 billion which is distributed unevenly in different countries of the world. Another study conducted by *Pew Research Center* released in January 2011 found that there are 1.62 billion Muslims around the World.⁸⁴ Around 74.1% Muslims are living in around fifty countries, as a ruling class, and 23.3% living as minorities in other developing countries and 3% is living developed regions like North America, Australia, Europe, New Zealand and Japan.⁸⁵ More than 60% of Muslim population is living in South and Southeast Asia and around 20% living in Middle east and rest in other parts of the World.⁸⁶ Among top ten countries, Indonesia has the largest Muslim population followed by Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Iran, Turkey, Algeria and Morocco respectively. If we compare the Muslim population with the Jewish one, that is 1.65 billion to 14 million then the ratio of Muslims: Jews will be 117:1 or the Muslim population is 117 times greater than of Jews or against every single Jew there are 117 Muslims. For every single Hindu there are two Muslims. For every Buddhist there are two Muslims.⁸⁷

Table 7: World Demographics by Religion

Religion	Adherents
Christianity	2.1 billion
Islam	1.65 billion
Secular/Nonreligious/Agnostic/Atheist	1.1 billion
Hinduism	1 billion
Chinese traditional religion	394 million
Buddhism	376 million
Primal-Indigenous religions	300 million
African Traditional & Diasporic religions	100 million

Sikhism	28 million
Juche	19 million
Spiritism	15 million
Judaism	14 million
Baha'i	7 million
Jainism	4.2 million
Cao Dai	4 million
Shinto	4 million
Zoroastrianism	2.6 million
Tenrikyo	2 million
Neo-Paganism	1 million
Unitarian Universalism	800,000
Rastafarianism	600,000
Scientology	500,000

Source: adherents.com⁸⁸

Table 8: Countries by Muslim population in decreasing order

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
1	Indonesia	253,609,643	87.2	216,248,866
2	Pakistan	196,174,380	96.4	186,282,268
3	Nigeria	177,155,754	50.4	87,253,769
4	Bangladesh	166,280,712	89.5	146,471,099
-	Japan	127,103,388	0.1	127,253
5	Egypt	86,895,099	90	76,764,949
6	Turkey	81,619,392	99.8	80,533,096
-	Germany	80,996,685	3.7	3,002,448
7	Iran	80,840,713	99.4	78,256,822
-	France	66,259,012	5-10	4,946,370
-	UK	63,742,977	4.4	1,711,680
-	South Korea	49,039,986	0.1	97,910
8	Algeria	38,813,722	99	37,706,933
9	Sudan	35,482,233	99	33,802,472
10	Morocco	32,987,206	99	32,322,638
11	Iraq	32,585,692	99	30,902,726
12	Afghanistan	31,822,848	99	30,796,996

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
13	Malaysia	30,073,353	61.3	17,895,548
14	Uzbekistan	28,929,716	88	25,222,240
15	Saudi Arabia	27,345,986	100	26,939,583
16	Yemen	26,052,966	99.1	25,154,205
-	<i>Taiwan</i>	23,359,928	0.9	23,000
-	<i>Australia</i>	22,507,617	2.2	378,462
18	Burkina Faso	18,365,123	60.5	10,776,841
17	Syria	17,951,639	87	20,211,602
19	Kazakhstan	17,948,816	70.2	8,336,341
20	Niger	17,466,172	80	13,519,461
21	Tanzania	16,891,679	35*	10979591
-	<i>Netherlands</i>	16,877,351	5.8	974,692
22	Mali	16,455,903	94.8	15,138,500
23	Senegal	13,635,927	94	12,502,385
24	Guinea	11,474,383	85	9,499,622
25	Chad	11,412,107	53.1	5,943,723
26	Tunisia	10,937,521	99.1	10,619,155
27	Somalia	10,428,043	99	10,251,568
28	Azerbaijan	9,686,210	93.4	8,957,208
29	Cote D'ivoire	8,646,722	38.6*	3337634
30	Tajikistan	8,051,512	90	7,119,036
31	Jordan	7,930,491	97.2	5,963,514
32	Libya	6,244,174	96.6	5,822,276
33	Lebanon	5,882,562	54	2,466,555
34	Sierra Leone	5,743,725	60	3,367,611
35	UAE	5,628,805	76	5,255,013
36	Kyrgyzstan	5,604,212	75	4,161,031
-	<i>Singapore</i>	5,567,301	14.3	813,584
37	Turkmenistan	5,171,943	89	4,550,605
38	Palestine	4,440,127	87	3,758,598
39	Mauritania	3,516,806	100	3,437,610
40	Oman	3,219,775	85.9	2,933,344
41	Albania	3,020,209	56.7	2,107,983
42	Kuwait	2,742,711	76.7	2,291,018
43	Qatar	2,123,160	77.5	1,582,894
44	The Gambia	1,925,527	90	1,694,745

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
45	Kosovo	1,859,203	90	1,662,937
46	Guinea Bissau	1,693,398	50*	830,435
47	Bahrain	1,314,089	70.3	1,040,441
48	Djibouti	810,179	94	744,666
49	Comoros	766,865	98	737,242
50	Western Sahara	554,795	100	538,272
51	Brunei	422,675	78.8	278,530
52	Maldives	393,595	99	393,988
53	Mayotte	203,244	95	203,244
54	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	596	80	476
-	-	1,587,234,038 (Total population in MMCs)	-	1,348,105,402 (Muslim Population in MMCs)
	India	1,236,344,631	13.4	163,587,248
	Russia	17,100,057	10-15	142,470,272
	China	1,355,692,576	1.8	16,195,030
	Ethiopia	31,824,311	33.9	10788441
	Congo	-	-	7,550,730
	Kenya	-	-	4,888,179
	Ghana	-	-	4,435,131
	Mozambique	-	-	4,313,303
	Uganda	-	-	4,205,815
	Cameroon	-	-	4,109,844
	Zambia	-	-	3,555,558
	Thailand	-	-	3,102,613
	Benin	-	-	2,410,059
	Eritrea	-	-	2,275,293
	Burma	-	-	2,206,693
	Malawi	-	-	2,181,081
	USA	318,892,103	0.6	1,900,011
	Sri Lanka	-	-	1,647,349
	Madagascar	-	-	1,581,936
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	1,550,289

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
	Togo	-	-	1,430,847
	Israel	-	-	1,302,490
	Nepal	-	-	1,278,071
	Spain	-	-	1,089,522
	Argentina	-	-	1,000,000
	Central African Republic	-	-	774,976
	South Africa	-	-	729,016
	Italy	-	-	700000
	Macedonia	-	-	695,027
	Canada	-	-	656,796
	Belgium	-	-	638,000
	Rwanda	-	-	552,579
	Philippines	-	-	528,603
	Bulgaria	-	-	516,641
	Liberia	-	-	486,743
	Georgia	-	-	451,035
	Sweden	-	-	446,851
	Ukraine	-	-	393,000
	Australia	-	-	378,462
	Austria	-	-	345,309
	Switzerland	-	-	343,829
	Cambodia	-	-	319,316
	Burundi	-	-	272,208
	Serbia	-	-	231,776
	Mauritius	-	-	219,491
	Cyprus	-	-	207,972
	Brazil	-	-	201,009
	Angola	-	-	195,000
	Romania	-	-	174,323
	Swaziland	-	-	140,336
	Greece	-	-	140,048
	Zimbabwe	-	-	131,829
	Mongolia	-	-	129,060
	Mexico	-	-	116,220
	Montenegro	-	-	115,664

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
	Denmark	-	-	111,129
	Suriname	-	-	111,101
	Venezuela	-	-	95,000
	Vietnam	-	-	92,477
	Hong Kong	-	-	91,000
	Congo, Republic of the	-	-	89,853
	Norway	-	-	85,008
	Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	71,063
	Portugal	-	-	65,000
	Croatia	-	-	58,182
	Fiji	-	-	56,495
	Guyana	-	-	53,273
	Slovenia	-	-	47,824
	Ireland	-	-	43,000
	Finland	-	-	42,000
	New Zealand	-	-	39,286
	Equatorial Guinea	-	-	28,000
	Hungary	-	-	25,000
	Panama	-	-	25,000
	Poland	-	-	20,000
	Belarus	-	-	19,251
	Gabon	-	-	16,402
	Moldova	-	-	15,000
	Colombia	-	-	14000
	Luxembourg	-	-	11,841
	Timor-Leste	-	-	11,723
	Honduras	-	-	11,000
	Cuba	-	-	10,000
	Namibia	-	-	9,000
	Botswana	-	-	8,000
	Bhutan	-	-	7,000
	New Caledonia	-	-	7,000
	Papua New Guinea	-	-	6,431
	El Salvador	-	-	6,108

	Country	Total population July 2014 est.	% of Muslims	Muslim Population
	Chile	-	-	4,000
	Czech Republic	-	-	4,000
	Slovakia	-	-	4,000
	North Korea	-	-	3,000
	Lithuania	-	-	3,000
	Armenia	-	-	2,974
	Barbados	-	-	2,000
	Bolivia	-	-	2,000
	Dominican Republic	-	-	2,000
	Ecuador	-	-	2,000
	Estonia	-	-	2,000
	Haiti	-	-	2,000
	Latvia	-	-	2,000
	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	-	-	2,000
	Gibraltar	-	-	1,164
	Andorra	-	-	1,000
	Costa Rica	-	-	1,000
	Grenada	-	-	1,000
	Malta	-	-	1,000
	Seychelles	-	-	999
	Christmas Island	-	-	748
	Belize	-	-	334
	European Union Total	505,700,000	3.5	17,699,500
	Total as Minorities	-	-	337,465,532
	Muslim Total	-	-	1,658,265,725
	World Total	7,095,217,980	-	-

Source: CIA World Fact Book⁸⁹

The above table shows Muslim Population by country. In 51 countries Muslims live in absolute Majority means they constitute more than 50% of population while in three countries with stars they are the largest religious group but have 50 or less than 50% of population. These three countries are Guinea Bissau, Cote D'Ivoire and Tanzania.

Table 9: Area and population density of MMCs in decreasing order

Sl.no	World Rank	Country	Total in km ² (excluding ocean)	Density in km ²
1	9	Kazakhstan	2,724,900	-
2	10	Algeria	2,381,741	16
3	13	Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	13
4	15	Indonesia	1,904,569	129
5	16	Sudan	1,861,484	-
6	17	Libya	1,759,540	-
7	18	Iran	1,648,195	47
8	21	Chad	1,284,000	-
9	22	Niger	1,267,000	13
10	24	Mali	1,240,192	-
11	29	Mauritania	1,025,520	-
12	30	Egypt	1,002,450	82
13	32	Nigeria	923,768	-
14	34	Pakistan	881,912	-
15	37	Turkey	783,562	96
16	41	Afghanistan	652,230	39
-	43	<i>France</i>	<i>640,679</i>	-
17	44	Somalia	637,657	-
18	50	Yemen	527,968	46
19	53	Turkmenistan	488,100	-
20	57	Uzbekistan	447,400	66
21	58	Morocco	446,550	73
22	59	Iraq	438,317	78
-	62	<i>Japan</i>	<i>377,930</i>	-
-	63	<i>Germany</i>	<i>357,114</i>	-
23	68	Malaysia	330,803	89
24	72	Oman	309,500	-
25	74	Burkina Faso	272,967	-
26	77	Western Sahara	266,000	-
27	79	Guinea	245,857	-
-	80	<i>UK</i>	<i>242,900</i>	-
28	87	Kyrgyzstan	199,951	27
29	88	Senegal	196,722	67
30	89	Syria	185,180	-
31	93	Tunisia	163,610	66

Sl.no	World Rank	Country	Total in km ² (excluding ocean)	Density in km ²
32	94	Bangladesh	147,570	-
33	96	Tajikistan	143,100	-
-	109	<i>South Korea</i>	100,210	-
34	112	Jordan	89,342	72
35	114	Azerbaijan	86,600	-
36	116	UAE	83,600	-
37	119	Sierra Leone	71,740	84
-	137	<i>Taiwan</i>	36,193	-
38	144	Albania	28,748	97
39	150	Djibouti	23,200	-
40	157	Kuwait	17,818	183
41	164	Qatar	11,586	-
42	165	Gambia	11,295	-
43	—	Kosovo	10,887	-
44	167	Lebanon	10,452	-
45	172	Palestine	6,220	713
46	173	Brunei	5,765	-
47	—	Northern Cyprus	3,355	-
48	181	Comoros	1,862	-
-	183	<i>Hong Kong</i>	1,104	-
49	187	Bahrain	765	1610
-	190	<i>Singapore</i>	710	-
50	209	Maldives	300	1102
-	-	Muslim World	30,242,424= 20.3%	-
-	—	World	510,072,000	6
-	-	World (excluding oceans)	148,940,000	-
-	-	<i>European Union</i>	4,381,376 = 2.94%	-
-	-	<i>USA</i>	9,629,091= 6.4%	-
-	-	<i>China</i>	9,706,961= 6.5%	-

Source: unstats.un.org⁹⁰

Table 10: Muslim Population Percentage

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
1	Indonesia	216,248,866	13.00
2	Pakistan	186,282,268	11.23
3	India	163,587,248	9.86
4	Bangladesh	146,471,099	8.83
5	Nigeria	87,253,769	5.26
6	Turkey	80,533,096	4.85
7	Iran	78,256,822	4.71
8	Egypt	76,764,949	4.62
9	Algeria	37,706,933	2.27
10	Sudan	33,802,472	2.03
11	Morocco	32,322,638	1.94
12	Ethiopia	31,824,311	1.91
13	Iraq	30,902,726	1.86
14	Afghanistan	30,796,996	1.85
15	Saudi Arabia	26,939,583	1.62
16	Uzbekistan	25,222,240	1.52
17	Yemen	25,154,205	1.51
18	Syria	20,211,602	1.21
19	Malaysia	17,895,548	1.07
20	Russia	17,100,057	1.03
21	Tanzania	16,891,679	1.01
22	China	16,195,030	0.97
23	Mali	15,138,500	0.91
24	Niger	13,519,461	0.81
25	Senegal	12,502,385	0.75
26	Burkina Faso	10,776,841	0.64
27	Tunisia	10,619,155	0.64
28	Somalia	10,251,568	0.61
29	Guinea	9,499,622	0.57
30	Azerbaijan	8,957,208	0.54
31	Cote D'ivoire	8,646,722	0.52
32	Kazakhstan	8,336,341	0.50
33	Congo	7,550,730	-

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
34	Tajikistan	7,119,036	0.42
35	Jordan	5,963,514	0.35
36	Chad	5,943,723	0.35
37	Libya	5,822,276	0.35
38	UAE	5,255,013	0.31
39	France	4,946,370	0.29
40	Kenya	4,888,179	-
41	Turkmenistan	4,550,605	0.27
42	Ghana	4,435,131	-
43	Mozambique	4,313,303	-
44	Uganda	4,205,815	-
45	Kyrgyzstan	4,161,031	0.25
46	Cameroon	4,109,844	0.24
47	Palestine	3,758,598	0.22
48	Zambia	3,555,558	-
49	Mauritania	3,437,610	0.20
50	Sierra Leone	3,367,611	0.20
51	Thailand	3,102,613	-
52	Germany	3,002,448	0.18
53	Oman	2,933,344	0.17
54	Lebanon	2,466,555	0.14
55	Benin	2,410,059	-
56	Kuwait	2,291,018	0.13
57	Eritrea	2,275,293	0.13
58	Burma	2,206,693	-
59	Malawi	2,181,081	-
60	Albania	2,107,983	0.12
61	USA	1,900,011	0.11
62	UK	1,711,680	0.10
63	The Gambia	1,694,745	0.10
64	Kosovo	1,662,937	0.10
65	Sri Lanka	1,647,349	-
66	Qatar	1,582,894	0.09
67	Madagascar	1,581,936	-
68	Bosnia and	1,550,289	-

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
	Herzegovina		
69	Togo	1,430,847	-
70	Israel	1,302,490	-
71	Nepal	1,278,071	-
72	Spain	1,089,522	-
73	Bahrain	1,040,441	0.06
74	Argentina	1,000,000	-
75	Netherlands	974,692	-
76	Guinea Bissau	830,435	0.05
77	Singapore	813,584	0.04
78	Central African Republic	774,976	-
79	Djibouti	744,666	0.04
80	Comoros	737,242	0.04
81	South Africa	729,016	-
82	Italy	700000	-
83	Macedonia	695,027	-
84	Canada	656,796	-
85	Belgium	638,000	-
86	Rwanda	552,579	-
87	Western Sahara	538,272	0.03
88	Philippines	528,603	-
89	Bulgaria	516,641	-
90	Liberia	486,743	-
91	Georgia	451,035	-
92	Sweden	446,851	-
93	Maldives	393,988	0.02
94	Ukraine	393,000	-
95	Australia	378,462	-
96	Australia	378,462	-
97	Austria	345,309	-
98	Switzerland	343,829	-
99	Cambodia	319,316	-
100	Brunei	278,530	0.01
101	Burundi	272,208	-

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
102	Serbia	231,776	-
103	Mauritius	219,491	-
104	Cyprus	207,972	-
105	Mayotte	203,244	0.01
106	Brazil	201,009	-
107	Angola	195,000	-
108	Romania	174,323	-
109	Swaziland	140,336	-
110	Greece	140,048	-
111	Zimbabwe	131,829	-
112	Mongolia	129,060	-
113	Japan	127,253	-
114	Mexico	116,220	-
115	Montenegro	115,664	-
116	Denmark	111,129	-
117	Suriname	111,101	-
118	South Korea	97,910	-
119	Venezuela	95,000	-
120	Vietnam	92,477	-
121	Hong Kong	91,000	-
122	Congo, Republic of the	89,853	-
123	Norway	85,008	-
124	Trinidad and Tobago	71,063	-
125	Portugal	65,000	-
126	Croatia	58,182	-
127	Fiji	56,495	-
128	Guyana	53,273	-
129	Slovenia	47,824	-
130	Ireland	43,000	-
131	Finland	42,000	-
132	New Zealand	39,286	-
133	Equatorial Guinea	28,000	-
134	Hungary	25,000	-
135	Panama	25,000	-
136	Taiwan	23,000	-

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
137	Poland	20,000	-
138	Belarus	19,251	-
139	Gabon	16,402	-
140	Moldova	15,000	-
141	Colombia	14000	-
142	Luxembourg	11,841	-
143	Timor-Leste	11,723	-
144	Honduras	11,000	-
145	Cuba	10,000	-
146	Namibia	9,000	-
147	Botswana	8,000	-
148	Bhutan	7,000	-
149	New Caledonia	7,000	-
150	Papua New Guinea	6,431	-
151	El Salvador	6,108	-
152	Chile	4,000	-
153	Czech Republic	4,000	-
154	Slovakia	4,000	-
155	North Korea	3,000	-
156	Lithuania	3,000	-
157	Armenia	2,974	-
158	Barbados	2,000	-
159	Bolivia	2,000	-
160	Dominican Republic	2,000	-
161	Ecuador	2,000	-
162	Estonia	2,000	-
163	Haiti	2,000	-
164	Latvia	2,000	-
165	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	2,000	-
166	Gibraltar	1,164	-
167	Andorra	1,000	-
168	Costa Rica	1,000	-
169	Grenada	1,000	-
170	Malta	1,000	-

Rank	Country	Muslim Population	% out of total Muslim population
171	Seychelles	999	-
172	Christmas Island	748	-
173	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	476	-
174	Belize	334	-
	11.2% (excluding top 31)	187,093,678	-
	Total	1,658,265,725	100

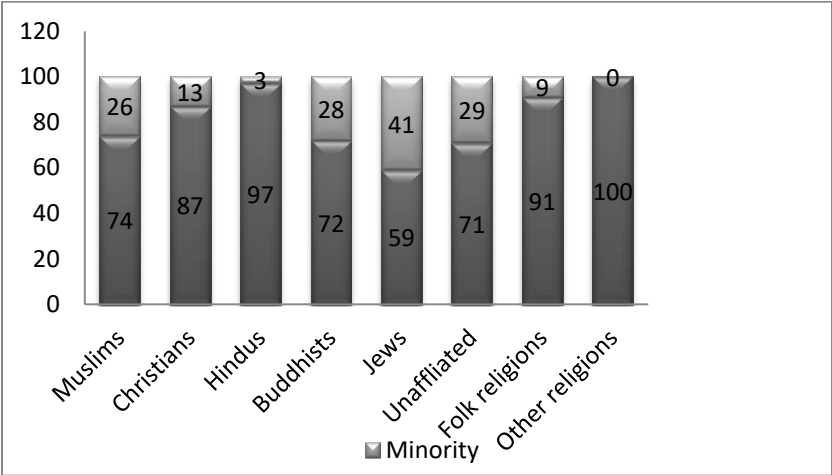
Source: CIA World Fact Book⁹¹

Table 11: Comparison of Population and Area by Country

Sl.no	Country by Population	Sl.no	Country by Area
1	Indonesia	1	Kazakhstan
2	Pakistan	2	Algeria
3	Nigeria	3	Saudi Arabia
4	Bangladesh	4	Indonesia
-	Japan	5	Sudan
5	Egypt	6	Libya
6	Turkey	7	Iran
-	Germany	8	Chad
7	Iran	9	Niger
-	France	10	Mali
-	UK	11	Mauritania
-	South Korea	12	Egypt
8	Algeria	13	Nigeria
9	Sudan	14	Pakistan
10	Morocco	15	Turkey
11	Iraq	16	Afghanistan
12	Afghanistan	-	France
13	Malaysia	17	Somalia
14	Uzbekistan	18	Yemen
15	Saudi Arabia	19	Turkmenistan
16	Yemen	20	Uzbekistan

Sl.no	Country by Population	Sl.no	Country by Area
-	<i>Taiwan</i>	21	Morocco
-	<i>Australia</i>	22	Iraq
18	Burkina Faso	-	<i>Japan</i>
17	Syria	-	<i>Germany</i>
19	Kazakhstan	23	Malaysia
20	Niger	24	Oman
21	Tanzania	25	Burkina Faso
-	<i>Netherlands</i>	26	Western Sahara
22	Mali	27	Guinea
23	Senegal	-	<i>UK</i>
24	Guinea	28	Kyrgyzstan
25	Chad	29	Senegal
26	Tunisia	30	Syria
27	Somalia	31	Tunisia
28	Azerbaijan	32	Bangladesh
29	Cote D'ivoire	33	Tajikistan
30	Tajikistan	-	<i>South Korea</i>
31	Jordan	34	Jordan
32	Libya	35	Azerbaijan
33	Lebanon	36	UAE
34	Sierra Leone	37	Sierra Leone
35	UAE	-	<i>Taiwan</i>
36	Kyrgyzstan	38	Albania
-	<i>Singapore</i>	39	Djibouti
37	Turkmenistan	40	Kuwait
38	Palestine	41	Qatar
39	Mauritania	42	Gambia
40	Oman	43	Kosovo
41	Albania	44	Lebanon
42	Kuwait	45	Palestine
43	Qatar	46	Brunei
44	The Gambia	47	Northern Cyprus
45	Kosovo	48	Comoros
46	Guinea Bissau	-	<i>Hong Kong</i>
47	Bahrain	49	Bahrain
48	Djibouti	-	<i>Singapore</i>
49	Comoros	50	Maldives

Chart 1: Percentages of Religious Majorities and Minorities



Source: Pew Research Centre⁹²

Table 12: Monarchy vs Democracy

Country	Form of government
Bahrain	Monarchy
Brunei	Monarchy
Jordan	Monarchy
Kuwait	Monarchy
Morocco	Monarchy
Oman	Monarchy
Qatar	Monarchy
Saudi Arabia	Monarchy
Syria	Monarchy
UAE	Monarchy
Afghanistan	Democracy
Albania	Democracy
Algeria	Democracy
Azerbaijan	Democracy
Bangladesh	Democracy
Burkina Faso	Democracy
Comoros	Democracy
Côte d'Ivoire	Democracy
Djibouti	Democracy

The Gambia	Democracy
Guinea	Democracy
Guinea-Bissau	Democracy
Indonesia	Democracy
Iran	Democracy
Iraq	Democracy
Kazakhstan	Democracy
Kosovo	Democracy
Kyrgyzstan	Democracy
Lebanon	Democracy
Libya	Democracy
Maldives	Democracy
Mali	Democracy
Mauritania	Democracy
Niger	Democracy
Nigeria	Democracy
Pakistan	Democracy
Palestine	Democracy
Senegal	Democracy
Sierra Leone	Democracy
Somalia	Democracy
Sudan	Democracy
Tajikistan	Democracy
Tanzania	Democracy
Tunisia	Democracy
Turkey	Democracy
Turkmenistan	Democracy
Uzbekistan	Democracy
Western Sahara	Democracy
Yemen	Democracy
Malaysia	Constitutional monarchy

Source: CIAWFB⁹³

Unit 2

Education

Education plays a crucial role all-round development of a nation or community. It puts the foundation of industrial and economic development. But the educational conditions of Muslims in the whole world are upsetting.

The definition of literacy is ‘at the age 15 and over can read and write’. The average literacy of the world according to CIAWFB is 84.1%. In Males 88.6% are literate and in Females 79.7%.

Almost three-quarters of the world's 775 million illiterate adults are found in only ten countries (in descending order: India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (2010 est.)⁹⁴ It should be noted that out of these ten, six are MMCs and one is India which is the second largest Muslim populated country in the world. Similarly if we see other indicators such as in Pakistan 23 daily newspapers per 1000 citizens while in Singapore 460 per 1000 citizens.⁹⁵ In UK book titles per million is 2000 in Egypt book titles per million is only 17⁹⁶

In the Table below the literary conditions of all MMCs has been presented in comparison with the leading nations of the world- USA, China, Israel and the World. The literacy rate of MMCs ranges between 28-90 %. Indonesia has the highest literacy- total: 90, male 94 female 86 whereas Nigeria has the lowest- total 28, male 42 and female 15. In addition 6 countries have less than 70% in total literacy. In total, Muslim world has the lowest rates of adult literacy correspond to the highest population growth rate.⁹⁷

In all of the MMCs the rate of female literacy is very low in comparison to males. While the literacy rate in USA is 99% in total as well as same in males and females.

Table 13: Literacy rate in MMCs (Overall and Males)

Country	Literacy rate Total %	% of Males	% EB¹
Mayotte	-	-	-
Western Sahara	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	22	29	4.6
Afghanistan	28	43	-
Mali	28	36	4.4
Niger	29	43	4.5
Chad	35	45	3.2
Sierra Leone	35	50	4.3
Somalia	38	50	-
Senegal	39	51	5.8
Guinea	41	52	2.4
The Gambia	50	60	2
Pakistan	55	69	2.7
Morocco	56	70	5.6
Bangladesh	57	61	2.4
Mauritania	58	70	4.4
Nigeria	61	72	-
Sudan	61	72	-
Yemen	64	81	5.2
Djibouti	68	78	8.4
Algeria	70	80	4.3
Egypt	72	80	3.8
Tunisia	74	83	7.1
Comoros	75	80	7.6
Iran	77	83	4.7
Iraq	78	86	-
UAE	78	76	1.2
Syria	80	86	4.9
Oman	81	87	3.9
Lebanon	87	91	1.8

¹Percentage of the expenditure of GDP on Education (Educational Budget)

Country	Literacy rate Total %	% of Males	% EB ¹
Saudi Arabia	87	90	5.6
Turkey	87	95	2.9
Libya	89	95	-
Malaysia	89	92	4.1
Indonesia	90	94	2.8
Kosovo	92	97	4.3
Palestine	92	97	-
Brunei	93	95	-
Jordan	93	96	0
Kuwait	93	94	3.8
Maldives	94	93	11.2
Bahrain	95	96	2.9
Qatar	96	97	3.3
Albania	99	99	-
Azerbaijan	99	99	2.8
Kazakhstan	99	100	2.8
Kyrgyzstan	99	99	5.9
Tajikistan	99	99	3.5
Turkmenistan	99	99	-
Uzbekistan	99	99	-
Average	52.5	78.94	-
USA	99	99	5.5
China	92	96	-
Israel	97	99	5.9
World	84.1	88.6	-

Source: CIA World Fact Book⁹⁸

Table 14: Literacy rate in MMCs (Females)

Country	% of Females
Mayotte	-
Western Sahara	-
Afghanistan	12
Burkina Faso	15

Country	% of Females
Niger	15
Mali	20
Chad	24
Sierra Leone	24
Somalia	26
Senegal	29
Guinea	30
Pakistan	40
The Gambia	40
Morocco	44
Yemen	47
Nigeria	50
India	50.1
Mauritania	51
Sudan	51
Bangladesh	52
Djibouti	58
Algeria	60
Egypt	63
Tunisia	65
Comoros	70
Iran	70
Iraq	71
Syria	74
Oman	74
Turkey	80
Saudi Arabia	81
UAE	82
Lebanon	82
Libya	82
Malaysia	85
Indonesia	87
Kosovo	88
Palestine	88

Country	% of Females
Jordan	89
Brunei	90
Kuwait	91
Bahrain	92
Maldives	95
Qatar	95
Albania	98
Kyrgyzstan	98
Turkmenistan	98
Azerbaijan	99
Kazakhstan	99
Tajikistan	99
Uzbekistan	99
Average	66.08
USA	99
China	88
Israel	96
World	79.7

Source: CIA World Fact Book⁹⁹

Table 15: Literacy rate by Percentage of Population

Country	Literacy rate Total %	% of Males	% of Females	Population out of total Muslims
Mayotte	-	-	-	0.01
Western Sahara	-	-	-	0.03
Burkina Faso	22	29	15	0.64
Afghanistan	28	43	12	1.85
Mali	28	36	20	0.91
Niger	29	43	15	0.81
Chad	35	45	24	0.35
Sierra Leone	35	50	24	0.20
Somalia	38	50	26	0.61
Senegal	39	51	29	0.75

Country	Literacy rate Total %	% of Males	% of Females	Population out of total Muslims
Guinea	41	52	30	0.57
The Gambia	50	60	40	0.10
Pakistan	55	69	40	11.23
Morocco	56	70	44	1.94
Bangladesh	57	61	52	8.83
Mauritania	58	70	51	0.20
India (Muslims only)	59.1	67.6	50.1	9.86
Nigeria	61	72	50	5.26
Sudan	61	72	51	2.03
Djibouti	68	78	58	0.04
Algeria	70	80	60	2.27
Egypt	72	80	63	4.62
Average	48.11	58.93	37.71	53.11%
Tunisia	74	83	65	0.64
Comoros	75	80	70	0.04
Iran	77	83	70	4.71
Iraq	78	86	71	1.86
UAE	78	76	82	0.31
Syria	80	86	74	1.21
Oman	81	87	74	0.17
Lebanon	87	91	82	0.14
Saudi Arabia	87	90	81	1.62
Turkey	87	95	80	4.85
Libya	89	95	82	0.35
Malaysia	89	92	85	1.07
Average	60.75	69.46	52.19	70.08%
Indonesia	90	94	87	13.00
Kosovo	92	97	88	0.10
Palestine	92	97	88	0.22
Brunei	93	95	90	0.01
Jordan	93	96	89	0.35

Country	Literacy rate Total %	% of Males	% of Females	Population out of total Muslims
Kuwait	93	94	91	0.13
Maldives	94	93	95	0.02
Bahrain	95	96	92	0.06
Qatar	96	97	95	0.09
Albania	99	99	98	0.12
Azerbaijan	99	99	99	0.54
Kazakhstan	99	100	99	0.50
Kyrgyzstan	99	99	98	0.25
Tajikistan	99	99	99	0.42
Turkmenistan	99	99	98	0.27
Uzbekistan	99	99	99	1.52
Yemen	64	81	47	1.51
Average	72.23	78.71	65.76	89.19%
USA	99	99	99	-
China	92	96	88	-
Israel	97	99	96	-
World	84.1	88.6	79.7	-

Source: CIA World Fact Book¹⁰⁰

Table 16: Children out of school, primary

Country name	Male	Female	Overall
Pakistan	2,319,405	3,051,023	5,370,428
Niger	454,802	593,905	1,048,707
Burkina Faso	442,668	474,376	917,044
Yemen	102,863	387,186	490,049
Mali	267,984	369,267	637,251
Guinea	167,621	263,430	431,051
Senegal	252,157	186,399	438,556
Mauritania	92,785	76,533	169,318
Saudi Arabia	157,446	58,579	216,025
Morocco	40,211	47,036	87,247
Gambia, The	41,242	33,938	75,180
Azerbaijan	25,886	27,912	53,798

Country name	Male	Female	Overall
West Bank and Gaza	15,990	16,649	32,639
Lebanon	2,046	15,869	17,915
UAE	1,459	4,302	5,761
Kyrgyz Republic	1,940	4,298	6,238
Oman	4,097	2,958	7,055
Kazakhstan	8,525	1,589	10,114
Brunei Darussalam	874	1,070	1,944
Afghanistan	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-
Iran, Islamic Rep.	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-

Country name	Male	Female	Overall
Turkmenistan	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
Muslim World	4,400,001	5,616,319	10,016,320
Share of Muslim World	55%	59%	57%
USA	915,328	885,086	1,800,414
Mozambique	286,479	405,033	-
Ghana	310,258	342,260	-
South Africa	335,764	320,723	-
Colombia	304,427	294,686	-
Eritrea	255,356	262,581	-
France	33,420	10,071	-
World total	7,882,975	9,389,742	17,272,717

Source: World Bank¹⁰¹

57.9% of all children out of school (primary) are residing in 19 MMCs.

The children out of school in USA are 1,800,414 whereas in Pakistan they are 5,370,428, approximately three times of USA. Though the population of USA is 1.6 times larger than of Pakistan.

Table 17: Pupil teacher ratio by Country

Countries	Amount
Libya	8.4
Saudi Arabia	11.8
Qatar	12.6
Kuwait	13.8
UAE	15.9
Lebanon	17
Bahrain	17.2
Malaysia	18.2
Kazakhstan	18.7
Uzbekistan	20.6
Jordan	20.8
Iraq	21.4
Tajikistan	21.8
Indonesia	22.2
Maldives	22.6

Countries	Amount
Tunisia	22.7
Oman	23.7
Kyrgyzstan	24.5
Turkey	27.7
Morocco	28.1
Djibouti	35.6
Comoros	35.9
Nigeria	37.2
Gambia, The	37.5
Mauritania	41.8
Niger	41.9
Sierra Leone	43.7
Pakistan	44.1
Guinea	44.4
Burkina Faso	47.4
Senegal	50.8
Bangladesh	57.1
Mali	63.4
Chad	71.2
Average	30.64
Germany	14.8
USA	15.4
United Kingdom	18.2
France	18.7
China	19.8
India	40
Weighted average	27.1

Source: nationmaster.com¹⁰²

Table 18: Number of Universities in MMCs

Country	No. of Universities 2014
Indonesia	546
Pakistan	203
Turkey	163
Morocco	149
Iran	146

Country	No. of Universities 2014
Kazakhstan	128
Egypt	127
Senegal	113
Niger	110
Bangladesh	104
Nigeria	101
UAE	87
Algeria	76
Sudan	64
Uzbekistan	64
Malaysia	51
Saudi Arabia	48
Lebanon	37
Tunisia	36
Afghanistan	35
Azerbaijan	32
Iraq	32
Jordan	30
Tanzania	30
Kyrgyzstan	27
Palestine	26
Tajikistan	23
Albania	22
Syria	20
Qatar	16
Turkmenistan	16
Guinea	15
Libya	15
Oman	15
Yemen	15
Bahrain	14
Chad	10
Kosovo	10
Mali	9
Burkina Faso	7
Somalia	7
Kuwait	6

Country	No. of Universities 2014
Brunei Darussalam	4
Guinea Bissau	4
Mauritania	3
Djibouti	2
Sierra Leone	2
Maldives	1
The Gambia	1
Comoros	0
Cote D'ivoire	0
Mayotte	0
Turk. Rep. of Northern Cyprus	0
Western Sahara	0
Average per MMC	51
Muslim World Total	2802
USA	6500
EU	2287
Brazil	1872
Philippines	1355
China (mainland)	910
Japan	774
India	626
Poland	414
France	367
Germany	333
Portugal	111
UK	109

Source: The International Association of Universities¹⁰³

The above table shows the number of Universities in MMCs with the number of Universities in other leading countries. The total numbers of universities in 54 MMCs are 2802 while USA alone has 2138 Universities, Brazil 1844, Philippines 1321 universities etc. Indonesia has the largest number of universities among MMCs that are 517. While Japan has 692 universities which have 4.9^{104} times smaller land area and have 1.9^{105} times smaller population than Indonesia. Let us compare Indonesia with Brazil. Indonesia has 1.2 times greater population than Brazil. Moreover Indonesia has 517 universities while Brazil has 1844 universities. It implies that Brazil has 1327 more universities than Indonesia or in other words Brazil has 3.5 times more universities than Indonesia.

MMCs in QS University Ranking 2014

Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) is an American company that specializes in providing study abroad services and releases every year the QS World University Rankings. Here we are presenting the representation of the Universities located in MMCs, in QS World University Rankings in 2012 and 2013.

Table 19: MMCs in QS University Ranking 2014

Rank 2012	Rank 2013	Rank 2014	University	Country
156	167	151	Universiti Malaya (UM)	Malaysia
208	216	225	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	Saudi Arabia
250	250	249	American University of Beirut (AUB)	Lebanon
197	253	249	King Saud University	Saudi Arabia
261	269	259	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	Malaysia
358	355	294	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	Malaysia
390	299	305	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Kazakhstan
326	355	309	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	Malaysia
273	309	310	University of Indonesia	Indonesia
369	303	324	L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University	Kazakhstan
334	360	334	King Abdul Aziz University (KAU)	Saudi Arabia
392	348	360	American University in Cairo	Egypt
360	411-420	376	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	Malaysia
370	421-430	385	United Arab Emirates University	UAE
401-450	431-440	390	American University of Sharjah (AUS)	UAE

Rank 2012	Rank 2013	Rank 2014	University	Country
401-450	431-440	399	Bilkent University	Turkey
500-550	461-470	399	Bogazici University	Turkey
451-500	431-440	401-410	Middle East Technical University	Turkey
-	-	441-450	Khalifa University	UAE
451-500	461-470	461-470	Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)	Indonesia
651-700	501-550	461-470	Koc University	Turkey
501-550	501-550	471-480	Sabanci University	Turkey
401-450	481-490	481-490	National University of Sciences And Technology (NUST) Islamabad	Pakistan
401-450	491-500	501-550	Al-Imam Mohamed Ibn Saud Islamic University	Saudi Arabia
-	-	501-550	Arabian Gulf University	Bahrain
401-450	501-550	501-550	International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)	Malaysia
501-550	551-600	501-550	Istanbul Technical University	Turkey
651-700	551-600	551-600	Cairo University	Egypt
501-550	551-600	551-600	Qatar University	Qatar
501-550	551-600	551-600	Umm Al-Qura University	Saudi Arabia
401-450	501-550	551-600	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia
501-550	601-650	551-600	Université Saint-Joseph de Beyrouth	Lebanon
-	-	551-600	University of Sharjah	UAE
-	-	601-650	American University in Dubai	UAE
501-550	601-650	601-650	Hacettepe University	Turkey
501-550	651-700	601-650	Istanbul University	Turkey
601-650	701+	601-650	Kazakh National Technical University	Kazakhstan
451-500	601-650	601-650	King Khalid University	Saudi Arabia
601-	601-650	601-650	Sharif University of	Iran

Rank 2012	Rank 2013	Rank 2014	University	Country
650			Technology	
401-450	501-550	601-650	Sultan Qaboos University	Oman
-	601-650	651-700	Abu Dhabi University	UAE
601-650	651-700	651-700	Jordan University of Science & Technology	Jordan
601-650	701+	651-700	Kazakh National Pedagogical University Abai	Kazakhstan
-	651-700	651-700	Kazakh-British Technical University	Kazakhstan
-	-	651-700	Lebanese American University	Lebanon
601-650	651-700	651-700	Qafqaz University	Azerbaijan
601-650	651-700	651-700	South Kazakhstan State University (SKSU)	Kazakhstan
651-700	701+	651-700	Universiti Teknologi MARa – UiTM	Malaysia
651-700	701+	651-700	University of Jordan	Jordan
551-600	601-650	651-700	University of Tehran	Iran
551-600	601-650	701+	Ain Shams University	Egypt
551-600	701+	701+	Airlangga University	Indonesia
501-550	651-700	701+	Al Azhar University	Egypt
551-600	701+	701+	Alexandria University	Egypt
-	-	701+	Ankara Üniversitesi	Turkey
551-600	701+	701+	Baku State University	Azerbaijan
551-600	701+	701+	Bogor Agricultural University	Indonesia
-	-	701+	Cukurova University	Turkey
551-600	701+	701+	Diponegoro University	Indonesia
601-650	701+	701+	E.A.Buketov Karaganda State University	Kazakhstan
-	701+	701+	Kazakh Ablai Khan University	Kazakhstan
601-650	651-700	701+	Khazar University	Azerbaijan
501-550	701+	701+	King Faisal University	Saudi Arabia
601-650	701+	701+	Kuwait University	Kuwait

Rank 2012	Rank 2013	Rank 2014	University	Country
-	-	701+	Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)	Pakistan
-	701+	701+	S.Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University	Kazakhstan
601-650	701+	701+	Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology	Indonesia
		701+	University of Baghdad	Iraq
651-700	701+	701+	University of Bahrain	Bahrain
651-700	701+	701+	University of Brawijaya	Indonesia
651-700	701+	701+	University of Dhaka	Bangladesh
651-700	701+	701+	University of Engineering & Technology (UET) Lahore	Pakistan
651-700	701+	701+	University of Karachi	Pakistan
651-700	701+	701+	University of Lahore	Pakistan
-	-	NA	King Abdullah University of Science & Technology	Saudi Arabia
-	-	NA	Quaid-i-Azam University	Pakistan

Source: QS University Ranking¹⁰⁶

MMCs in Subjectwise Ranking

SWR is an important tool to analyze more clearly the research performance and educational standard of different universities in different subject areas. Therefore it helps to attract international students to a particular university. Mostly the institutions which prepare University Rankings also prepare Rankings by subjects.

The table below shows the representation of MMCs in QSWUR by Subjects. The data of the table is extracted from the QSWUR by subject 2013. In the source table the top fifty Universities were mentioned individually with respect of their ranks in each subject. Afterwards each group of fifty universities was mentioned collectively. These groups are 51-100, 101-150 and 151-200.

In the table below the SWR of 29 subjects were mentioned. In the beginning of every subject first we have displayed the top rank holder of the subject afterwards the ranking of MMCs in that subject is mentioned in the decreasing order.

Table 20: MMCs in QS Subjectwise Ranking 2014

Subject	Institution	Rank	Score	Country
Philosophy	University of Oxford	1	98.50	UK
	Bilkent University	151-200	-	Turkey
Modern Languages	University of Oxford	1	100.00	
	King Saud University	51-100	-	Saudi Arabia
	American University in Cairo	101-150	-	Egypt
	Cairo University	101-150	-	Egypt
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Al Azhar University	151-200	-	Egypt
	International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	King Faisal University	151-200	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universitas Gadjah Mada	151-200	-	Indonesia
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Yarmouk University	151-200	-	Jordan
Geography	University of Oxford	1	97.80	United Kingdom
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
History	University of Cambridge	1	99.90	United Kingdom
Linguistics	University of	1	98.10	United

Subject	Institution	Rank	Score	Country
	Cambridge			Kingdom
English Language & Literature	University of Oxford	1	100.00	United Kingdom
	King Saud University	101-150	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	American University of Sharjah (AUS)	151-200	-	UAE
	King Abdul Aziz University (KAU)	151-200	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
Computer Science & Information Systems	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	1	96.70	USA
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
Chemical Engineering	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	1	95.10	USA
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	38	75.10	Malaysia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	51-100	-	Malaysia
	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	101-150	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Istanbul Technical University	151-200	-	Turkey
	Middle East Technical University	151-200	-	Turkey

Subject	Institution	Rank	Score	Country
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
Civil & Structural Engineering	Imperial College London	1	89.60	United Kingdom
	Middle East Technical University	51-100	-	Turkey
	Istanbul Technical University	101-150	-	Turkey
	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	101-150	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
Electrical & Electronic Engineering	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	1	96.70	USA
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	51-100	-	Malaysia
	Middle East Technical University	101-150	-	Turkey
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Istanbul Technical University	151-200	-	Turkey
	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	151-200	-	Saudi Arabia
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	151-200	-	Malaysia

Subject	Institution	Rank	Score	Country
	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
Mechanical, Aeronautical & Manufacturing Engineering	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	1	97.70	USA
	Istanbul Technical University	101-150	-	Turkey
	Middle East Technical University	101-150	-	Turkey
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	151-200	-	Saudi Arabia
Medicine	Harvard University	1	98.60	USA
Biological Sciences	Harvard University	1	97.00	USA
Psychology	Harvard University	1	97.10	USA
Pharmacy & Pharmacology	Harvard University	1	98.70	USA
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	101-150	-	Malaysia
	Cairo University	151-200	-	Egypt
	Universiti Malaya (UM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	151-200	-	Malaysia
Agriculture & Forestry	University of California, Davis	1	95.60	USA
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)	51-100	-	Malaysia
	Cairo University	101-150	-	Egypt

Subject	Institution	Rank	Score	Country
	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	101-150	-	Pakistan
	Arid Agriculture University	151-200	-	Pakistan
	Bogor Agricultural University	151-200	-	Indonesia
	Quaid-i-azam University	151-200	-	Pakistan
	University of Karachi	151-200	-	Pakistan
	University of the Punjab	151-200	-	Pakistan
Physics & Astronomy	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	1	96.60	USA
Mathematics	University of Cambridge	1	94.90	United Kingdom
	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals	101-150	-	Saudi Arabia
	Middle East Technical University	151-200	-	Turkey
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	151-200	-	Malaysia

Source: QS University Ranking¹⁰⁷

Libraries by Size

As far as the size and number of libraries is concerned. National Library of Malaysia is probably the biggest library in the Muslim World, having more than 1,300,000 volumes¹⁰⁸. King Saud University Library of KSA contains 1.1 million¹⁰⁹ volumes; Taksim Atatürk Library of Istanbul is the biggest library of Turkey, having more than 600,000 volumes¹¹⁰ followed by Istanbul Technical University Library contains more than 500000 volumes¹¹¹. The biggest library of Pakistan is Punjab University library which have more than 500,000 volumes¹¹² and National Library of Pakistan have 261,704 volumes¹¹³ including Books, periodicals, magazines, manuscripts, Microfiche etc.

Whereas, the largest library of the World is the Library of Congress of USA which has 34,528,818 Volumes¹¹⁴ followed by National Library of China 28980777 volumes, National Library Canada 26006054, Deutsche Bibliothek Germany 24487010, Boston Public Library 19090261, Russian State Library 17000000, Harvard University Library 16832952, New York Public Library 16342365, British Library 15500000 and National Diet library Japan 14304139 volumes.

Table 21: Biggest libraries by country 2015

Library	Volumes	Country
National Library of Malaysia	1,300,000	Malaysia
King Saud University libraries	1100000	Saudi Arabia
Taksim Atatürk Library	600,000	Turkey
Istanbul Technical University Library	500000	Turkey
Punjab University library	500,000	Pakistan
National Library of Pakistan	261,704	Pakistan
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Library of Congress	34,528,818	USA
National Library of China	28,980,777	China
National Library Canada	26,006,054	Canada
Deutsche Bibliothek	24,487,010	Germany
Boston Public Library	19,090,261	USA
Russian State Library	17,000,000	Russia
Harvard University Library	16,832,952	USA
New York Public Library	16,342,365	USA
British Library	15,500,000	UK
National Diet library	14,304,139	Japan
University of Illinois Library	13,158,748	USA
Yale University	12,787,962	USA
University of California – Berkeley Library	11,545,418	USA
Columbia University Library	11,189,036	USA
University of Michigan Library	10,778,736	USA
University of Texas – Austin Library	9,990,941	USA

Table 22: Number of libraries, Users, Books and Expenditure by Country

Country	Total no of Libraries	Users	Volumes in Libraries	Expenditure in \$	Museums	Publishers
Afghanistan	149	48,133	577,300	0	4	0
Albania	2107	575821	12398795	134,036	27	2
Algeria	764	715	4,384,846	641,176	47	2
Azerbaijan	4,430	153,595	59,502,341	1,490,047	61	0
Bahrain	209	800,300	739,700	3,351,600	3	1
Bangladesh	217	42,800	9,159,090	453,100	24	7
Brunei	40	40,243	1,933,400	595,348	10	1
Burkina Faso	243	98	210,672	NA	8	0
Chad	52	600	61,747	0	4	0
Comoros	3	0	0	0	1	0
Djibouti	3	0	37,500	0	0	0
Egypt	11,049	6,408,000	20,906,744	516,747	81	12
Guinea	139	9,667	662,100	4,771	8	0
Indonesia	124,226	4,194,126	11,500,045	NA	154	43
Iran	8,480	30,465,971	37,282,143	11,558,837	112	6
Iraq	11,395	197,971	8,671,295	NA	19	0
Jordan	5,687	58,265	3,749,595	1,642,126	29	4
Kazakhstan	10,951	5,792,593	56,708,266	10,940,976	70	3
Kosovo	9	0	1,374,298	0	0	0
Kuwait	132	1,459,473	2,433,206	1,140,790	4	2
Kyrgyzstan	1,867	955,840	14,569,327	635,588	17	0
Lebanon	642	1,028,000	3,534,630	295	26	22
Libya	41	0	1,026,700	0	9	1
Malaysia	10,175	5,538,415	16,182,210	87,578,838	75	57
Maldives	163	58,000	146,743	8,161	1	2
Mali	506	1,526,000	388,600	2,112	3	2
Mauritania	38	0	272,500	0	2	0
Mayotte	1	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	735	259,672	3,610,828	NA	43	6
Niger	13	1,392	167,800	0	2	0
Nigeria	273	296,563	11,082,019	6,675,461	41	41
Oman	1,121	370,085	717,474	25,103,260	12	1
Pakistan	9,106	346,400	9,172,991	1,350,651	48	38
Palestine	1,086	0	995,100	NA	13	0
Qatar	171	76,565	1,256,400	2,109,341	7	1
Saudi Arabia	5,317	485,420	15,345,843	6,191,937	5	5
Senegal	66	11,500	989,576	331,755	10	9
Sierra Leone	47	21,500	866,370	0	1	1
Somalia	4	1,162	118,000	0	1	0
Sudan	4,851	20,000	2,579,200	0	15	2
Syria	1,760	666,715	1,757,205	1,871,657	12	4
Tajikistan	2,019	2,375	7,717,874	NA	16	1
The Gambia	119	134,430	265,180	112,640	1	0
Tunisia	947	92,955	7,127,300	482,300,000	54	14
Turkey	19,631	13,139,534	160,505,736	279,827,681	300	68
Turkmenistan	12	0	9,736,930	0	16	0
UAE	1,364	35,000	3,453,745	5,502,452	14	4
Uzbekistan	8,970	263,000	70,429,337	68,289	57	1
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	12	0	360,500	0	12	0

Country	Total no of Libraries	Users	Volumes in Libraries	Expenditure in \$	Museums	Publishers
Average per MMC	5,026.84	1,511,577.88	11,533,384.02	95,976,382.75	29.58	7.26
Muslim World Total	251,342	75,578,894	576,669,201	932,139,672	1479	363
Germany	11,418	11,371,384	3,765,041,717	2,791,915,929	6377	1661
USA	103,539	230,270,733	2,575,570,384	21,384,216,330	14611	4344
China	109,673	15,160,109	1,063,356,687	152,000,440	1020	135
UK	8,438	38,432,469	387,594,855	4,585,212,280	2881	1049
France	6,003	11,870,122	206,023,200	1,857,796,885	4829	608
India	337,016	550,179	165,019,177	186,956,633	387	256

Source: Global Library Statistics¹¹⁵

- The sum total of all libraries located in MMCs is 251,342 whereas India alone has larger number of libraries in the world that is 337,016 followed by China, USA, Germany having 109673, 103539, 11418 numbers of libraries respectively.
- MMCs collectively have 75,578,894 library users whereas USA alone has 230,270,733 users followed by followed by UK, China, France having 38,432,469, 15160109, 11870122 users respectively.
- The libraries of all MMCS collectively possess 576,669,201 volumes while Germany has the largest number of volumes in its libraries that are 3,765,041,717 followed by USA and China having 2,575,570,384 and 1,063,356,687 volumes respectively.
- The total amount of expenditure made by all MMCs collectively on Libraries is \$ 932,139,672 whereas the expenditure of USA alone on the same is \$ 21,384,216,330 followed by UK, Germany and France that is \$ 4585212280, \$ 2791915929, \$ 1857796885 respectively.
- The largest library of the World is the Library of Congress of USA which has 34,528,818 Volumes followed by Boston Public Library 19,090,261 volumes, Harvard University 16,832,952 volumes, New York Public Library 16,342,365, University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign 13,158,748, Yale University 12,787,962, University of California – Berkeley 11,545,418, Columbia University 11,189,036, University of Michigan 10,778,736, University of Texas – Austin 9,990,941 volumes etc. While the biggest library of the Muslim World, is in Saudi Arabia's Holy City of Mecca. The library has more than 40,000 books, 2,000 manuscripts, microfilms, and periodicals.

If we compare the strength of volumes of largest library of the Muslim World that is National Library of Malaysia (NLM) that has around 1,300,000 volumes with the Library of Congress (LoC) which have around 30,000,000 volumes. The NLM have 4.3% volumes of what LoC have or 23 NLMs could be made out of LoC.

Table 23: Number of Medical Schools in MMCs 2014

Country	No of Medical Schools
Pakistan	90
Bangladesh	62
Iran	56
Turkey	54
Indonesia	49
Saudi Arabia	29
Sudan	28
Nigeria	27
Egypt	21
Iraq	21
Malaysia	21
Algeria	12
Libya	11
Uzbekistan	10
Afghanistan	8
Kazakhstan	8
Kyrgyzstan	8
Lebanon	7
Syria	7
Jordan	6
Somalia	6
Tanzania	6
Yemen	6
Morocco	5
UAE	5
Azerbaijan	4
Bahrain	4
Palestine	4
Tunisia	4
Tajikistan	3
Albania	2
Chad	2
Cote D'ivoire	2
Kosovo	2
Oman	2

Country	No of Medical Schools
Senegal	2
Brunei	1
Burkina Faso	1
Comoros	1
Guinea	1
Guinea Bissau	1
Kuwait	1
Mali	1
Niger	1
Qatar	1
Sierra Leone	1
Turkmenistan	1
Djibouti	-
Maldives	-
Mauritania	-
Mayotte	-
The Gambia	-
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	-
Western Sahara	-
Average	12
Muslim World	605
India	273
China	179
USA	172
Japan	83
UK	45

Source: imed.faimer.org¹¹⁶

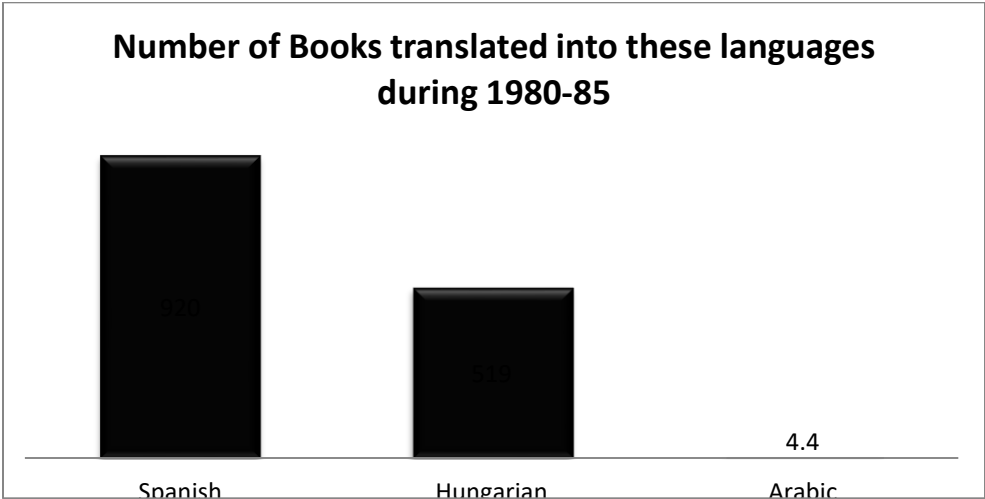
Table 24: Book reading hours by Country

Countries	Hours per Week
Egypt	07:30
Saudi Arabia	06:48
Indonesia	06:00
Turkey	05:54

India	10:42
Thailand	09:24
China	08:00
USA	05:42

Source: publishingperspectives.com¹¹⁷

Chart 2: Number of Books Translated in Languages



Source: Arab human development report 2003¹¹⁸.

Percentage of Muslims faculties in top Universities

Table 25: Number Muslims faculties in MIT 2015

Department	Muslims	Jews	Hindus	Total
Aeronautics	1-Youssef M. Marzouk	9	3	62
Anthropology	-	3	-	12
Architectural-design	3-Nader Tehrani, Rafi Segal, Rania Ghosn	8	-	39
Art Culture + Technology	1, Azra Aksamija	2	1	5
Building Technology	1- Tarek Rakha	2	-	8
Computation	-	3	-	8
History Theory + Criticism	1- Nasser Rabbat	3	1	11

Department	Muslims	Jews	Hindus	Total
Biological Engineering	-	3	2	54
Biology	1- Omer H. Yilmaz	13	2	76
Brain and Cognitive Sciences	1-Mehrdad Jazayeri	10	1	54
Chemical Engineering	-	8	1	46
Chemistry	1-Movassaghi, Mohammad	6	2	35
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering	4-Saurabh Amin, Elfatih A.B. Eltahir, Dara Entekhabi, Fred Moavenzadeh	11	-	54
Comparative Media Studies	-	7	1	23
Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences	1-Dara Entekhabi	8	2	65
Economics	1-Muhamet Yildiz	9	3	36
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	1-Mehmet Fatih Yanik	18	13	165
Engineering Systems Division	Fred Moavenzadeh	12	2	71
Global Studies and Languages	-	-	1	59
Health Sciences and Technology	4- John A Assad, Tayyaba Hasan, Ali Khademhosseini, Mehmet Toner	14	8	131
History	1-Sana Aiyar	9	-	32
Linguistics and Philosophy	-	10	-	21
Literature	-	8	1	21
Management	4- Zaman, Tauhid, Sayeed, Imran, Rahmandad Hazhir, Bidkhori Hoda	107	7	245
Materials Science and Engineering	1-Bilge Yildiz	12	-	37
Mathematics	-	16	2	70
Mechanical	3-Ghoniem Ahmed F.,	32	8	106

Department	Muslims	Jews	Hindus	Total
Engineering	Mujid S. Kazimi, Kamal Youcef-Toumi			
Media Arts and Sciences	-	8	3	28
Music	-	9	1	30
Theater Arts	-	5	-	16
Nuclear Science and Engineering	2-Bilge Yildiz, Mujid S. Kazimi	7	1	28
Physics	Ibrahim Cissé, Nergis Mavalvala	28	5	96
Political Science	-	4	1	34
Science, Technology, and Society	-	4	-	13
City Design and Development	1-Fadi Masoud	4	-	28
Environmental Policy and Planning	-	3	-	9
HCED	-	5	-	19
IDG	-	3	2	12
Women's and Gender Studies	-	12	-	35
Grand total	36=1.9%	435=22.9%	74=3.9%	1894

Source: <http://web.mit.edu/education/>¹¹⁹

Table 26: Number Muslims faculties Harvard University 2015

Department	Muslims	Jews	Hindus	Total
HBS	5-Karim R. Lakhani, Mozaffar N. Khan, Alnoor Ebrahim, Nava Ashraf., Rawi E. Abdelal	-	29	281
Engineering	3-Vahid Tarokh, Amir Yacoby, Michael J. AZIZ	43	11	136
Education	5-Altun Arif, El-Amin Aaliyah, Khan Shabnam, Rizvi Saiyid, Harouni Houman	47	3	229

Dental	4-Hani Mawardi, Mohamed Masoud, Sawsan Salih, Zameera Fida	12	3	207
Design	6-Mohsen Mostafavi, Salmaan Craig, Hanif Kara, Ali Malkawi, Farshid Moussavi, Nashid Nabian	16	2	217
Divinity	2-Leila Ahmed, Baber Johansen	6	-	20
Total	25=2%	124=11.3%	48=4.4%	1090

Source: www.harvard.edu¹²⁰

Unit 3

Technology

Table 27: Number of software companies by Country 2015

Country	No. of Software Companies
Pakistan	3
Bangladesh	1
Iran	1
Turkey	1
Kuwait	1
Tanzania	1
Muslim World	8
USA	1102 (active) 196 (defunct)
UK	224
Israel	136
India	127
Germany	89
France	70
South Korea	39
Japan	28
China	27

Source: Wikipedia¹²¹

Table 28: Mobile makers by Country 2014

Country	Mobile makers
Bangladesh	Walton
UAE	Thuraya
Indonesia	Nexian
Malaysia	M Dot
Tunisia	Evertex
Pakistan	QMobile
Muslim World	5

Country	Mobile makers
India	iball Karbonn Mobiles Celkon Mobiles Onida Electronics Videocon Reliance Communications Micromax Mobile XOLO Simmtronics Spice_Digital
China	BBK CECT Haier Huawei K-Touch Lenovo Meizu OPPO Digital Sagetel formerly Ningbo Bird Symphony Tecno TCL Corporation Xiaomi Tech Zoom ZTE
USA	Apple BLU Firefly Garmin InfoSonics Motorola Mobility Palm Sonim

Country	Mobile makers
Japan	Fujitsu Kyocera Communications NEC NEC Casio Mobile Communications Panasonic Sanyo Chetan Sony Mobile Communications Toshiba
South Korea	KT Tech LG Pantech Samsung
Taiwan	Acer Asus BenQ DBTel Dopod Gigabyte Technology E-TEN HTC
Brazil	Gradiente Positivo
Canada	BlackBerry
Czech Republic	Jablotron Verzo
Denmark	Lumigon
UK	Binatone INQ Vertu
Finland	Jolla Twig Com (formerly known as Benefon) Microsoft Mobile (formerly Nokia)
France	Alcatel Archos Bull MobiWire (formerly Sagem Wireless) Thomson

Country	Mobile makers
Germany	AEG Grundig Mobile Telefunken Siemens
Italy	Brondi Olivetti Onda Mobile Communication Telit
Russia	Gresso Sitronics Yotaphone

Source: Wikipedia.org¹²²

Table 29: Robots by Country 2014

Country	Robot	Function
Pakistan	Saviour	Rescuer
Iran	Surena	Humanoid
Yemen	Roboty	Chess player
UAE	Ibn Sina	Android Conversation
Malaysia	picaBot	floor cleaner
Turkey	Akıncı	Humanoid
	SURALP	Humanoid
USA	85 types of robots including Humanoids, MAVs, space probes, Military, entertainment etc. ² For example	-

² The list of robots of non-MMCs is not complete because the list is very long therefore only some names are displayed for sample.

Country	Robot	Function
	Atlas	Humanoid
	Petman	Humanoid
	iRobot Dirt Dog	floor cleaner
	MowBot	lawn mower
	BEAR	Battlefield Extraction-Assist Robot
	BOE-Bot	Education robot
	BLEEX	Berkeley Lower Extremity Exoskeleton
	BigDog	Quadruped
	RiSE	Climbs vertical terrain such as walls
	SandFlea	Capable of jumping 30 feet
	Boumatic	Milking Robot
Switzerland	Lely Astronaut	Milking Robot
Japan	Asimo	Humanoid
South Korea	Hubo	Humanoid
	LG Roboking	Floor cleaner

Source: Wikipedia.org¹²³

Table 30: List of Top-500 Fastest Supercomputers by Country with MMCs having Super Computers 2014

Country	Top 500
Iran	-
Saudi Arabia	3
Malaysia	1
Turkey	-
Pakistan	-
UAE	-
USA	232
China	72
Japan	32

UK	27
France	21
Germany	19
Canada	11
India	8
Russia	8
Australia	7
Italy	7
Sweden	6
Poland	4
South Korea	4
Switzerland	4
Taiwan	3
Norway	3
Finland	3
Brazil	2
Spain	2
Denmark	1
Austria	1
Israel	1
Belgium	1
Slovak Republic	1

Source: www.top500.org¹²⁴

To find how many Super Computers MMCs have is very difficult because no such listing found anywhere. However we are presenting the Top 500 Ranking List of November 2014 of Super Computers in the World. In the column 'Top 500' we have mentioned the numbers of Super Computers by country which were mentioned in the list of Top 500. In the list Saudi Arabia 3 and Malaysia has 1 Super Computers among MMCs. Afterwards we have mentioned other Countries with the Numbers of their Super Computers in decreasing order. So USA is the first having 232 Super Computers alone.

According to top 500 ranking list of November 2014 Tianhe-2 of China having a speed of 33.86 Petaflops (quadrillions of calculations per second) followed by USA's Titan Cray XK7 having a speed of 17.59 Petaflops.

Table 31: Number of Nanotechnology Research Universities by Country 2014

Country	No. of Universities
Egypt	2
Iran	3
Pakistan	3
Saudi Arabia	3
Turkey	6
Average per MMC	0.3
Muslim World Total	17
Share of Muslim World	1.2%
USA	573
UK	132
Germany	94
Australia	63
Canada	44
India	42
Japan	39
Switzerland	31
Denmark	27
Netherlands	25
Spain	24
South Korea	22
France	20
Italy	16
China	15
Israel	15
Sweden	14
Taiwan	12
Singapore	11
Ireland	11
Poland	9
Belgium	8
Austria	7
Norway	7
New Zealand	7
Czech Republic	5

Country	No. of Universities
Finland	5
Brazil	4
Thailand	4
Latvia	3
Portugal	3
Mexico	2
EU	2
Greece	2
Lithuania	2
Argentina	1
Puerto Rico	1
Republic of Tatarstan	1
Bulgaria	1
Vietnam	1
Belarus	1
Serbia	1
World	1324

Source: nanowerk.com¹²⁵

Table 60: Number of Transport Aircrafts by Country 2015

Country	Number
Turkey	437
Egypt	249
Pakistan	231
Iran	225
Algeria	203
Saudi Arabia	182
Indonesia	162
UAE	149
Morocco	145
Syria	142
Iraq	127
Afghanistan	107
Malaysia	100
Jordan	87
Tunisia	87

Country	Number
Kazakhstan	58
Yemen	58
Azerbaijan	54
Bangladesh	54
Qatar	53
Oman	49
Sudan	48
Uzbekistan	48
Lebanon	44
Nigeria	36
Kuwait	29
Bahrain	27
Libya	26
Somalia	15
Tanzania	11
Albania	-
Brunei	-
Burkina Faso	-
Chad	-
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-
Comoros	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-
Djibouti	-
Guinea	-
Guinea-Bissau	-
Kosovo	-
Kyrgyzstan	-
Maldives	-
Mali	-
Mauritania	-
Mayotte	-
Niger	-
Palestine	-
Senegal	-
Sierra Leone	-
Tajikistan	-
The Gambia	-

Country	Number
Turkmenistan	-
Western Sahara	-
Average per MMC	60
Muslim World Total	3243
USA	5,222
China	762
Russia	730
India	706
France	531
Japan	494
Germany	433
Italy	357
UK	338
South Korea	322
Colombia	307
Thailand	267
Israel	98
Singapore	63

Source: globalfirepower.com¹²⁶

Table 32: Number of Aircrafts by Country 2015

Country	No. of Aircrafts (Total)
Egypt	1107
Turkey	1020
Pakistan	914
Saudi Arabia	675
UAE	497
Iran	471
Syria	462
Algeria	448
Indonesia	405
Morocco	282
Jordan	246
Kazakhstan	233

Iraq	231
Malaysia	217
Yemen	180
Sudan	172
Uzbekistan	165
Afghanistan	164
Bangladesh	138
Tunisia	138
Azerbaijan	121
Kuwait	106
Bahrain	104
Oman	103
Nigeria	98
Qatar	72
Turkmenistan	72
Lebanon	62
Libya	44
Chad	34
Tanzania	34
Somalia	30
Tajikistan	25
Albania	21
Mali	16
Niger	15
Kyrgyzstan	06
Average per MMC	169
Muslim World Total	9128
USA	13,892
EU	6740
Russia	3429
China	2860
India	1905

Source: www.globalfirepower.com¹²⁷

Aircraft Engine Manufacturing

Aviation is an important means of fast Transportation today. For several purposes Aircraft are used for transportation to farther destinations in a little time. In wars also the roll of Fighter Aircraft is very important. All Leading Countries of the World have their own Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Industries and Aircraft Assembling Units. See the table below. Among MMCs also there are few countries having their own aircraft assembling units but till today no MMC having its own Aircraft Engine Manufacturing Company except Iran. All MMCs are dependent on other countries for purchasing Aircraft Engines even for their repairing and overhauling. Turkey and Egypt are two countries which have one or two aircraft repairing and overhauling companies, but do not have Aircraft Engine Making Capability. See the table below.

Table 33: Number of Aircraft Engine Manufacturers by Country 2014

Country	No of Manufacturers
Turkey	1(Overhauling and repair)
Iran	1(unconfirmed)
Egypt+ UK	1(Overhauling and repair)
USA	58
UK	27
Germany	18
France	15
Italy	11
Japan	10
Russia	9
Multinational	7
Czech Republic	6
China	5
Spain	4
Romania	4
Canada	4
Austria	4
Australia	3
Poland	3
Sweden	3
India	2
Ukraine	2

Country	No of Manufacturers
European	2
Switzerland	1
Brazil	1
Czechoslovakia	1

Source: wikipedia.org¹²⁸

Countries having Aircraft Carriers

There are 16 countries in the world having Aircraft Carriers but fortunately there is no MMC among them. The countries which have their own aircraft carriers are USA, United Kingdom, Japan, France, Russia, Spain, Australia, Canada, Italy, India, Brazil, Argentina, China, Netherlands, Germany, Thailand.

Table 34: Space technology of MMCs 2014

Country	Operates Satellites	Sounding Rockets capable	Recoverable Biological Sounding Rockets capable	Launch Capability	Astronauts	Having Space craft	Having Space station	Manned Moon Landing and sample return	Unmanned Mars Landing and Exploration
Algeria	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Egypt	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Operates Satellites	Sounding Rockets capable	Recoverable Biological Sounding Rockets capable	Launch Capability	Astronauts	Having Space craft	Having Space station	Manned Moon Landing and sample return	Unmanned Mars Landing and Exploration
USA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Russia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
European Union	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
China	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>¹²⁹

Table 35: First Satellite rocket launch by country

Order	Country	Satellite	Rocket	Location	Date (UTC)
9	Iran	Omid	Safir-1A	Semnan, Iran	2 February 2009
1	Soviet Union	Sputnik 1	Sputnik-PS	Baikonur, Soviet Union (today Kazakhstan)	4 October 1957
2	USA	Explorer 1	Juno I	Cape Canaveral, USA	1 February 1958
3	France	Astérix	Diamant A	Hammaguir, Algeria	26 November 1965
4	Japan	Ōsumi	Lambda-4S	Uchinoura, Japan	11 February 1970
5	China	Dong Fang Hong I	Long March 1	Jiuquan, China	24 April 1970
6	United Kingdom	Prospero	Black Arrow	Woomera, Australia	28 October 1971
—	European Space	CAT-1	Ariane 1	Kourou, French	24 December

	Agency			Guiana	1979
7	India	Rohini D1	SLV	Sriharikota, India	18 July 1980
8	Israel	Ofeq 1	Shavit	Palmachim, Israel	19 September 1988
—	Ukraine	Strela-3 (x6, Russian)	Tsyklon-3	Plesetsk, Russia	28 September 1991
—	Russia	Kosmos 2175	Soyuz-U	Plesetsk, Russia	21 January 1992
10	North Korea	Kwangmyŏngsŏng-3 Unit 2	Unha-3	Sohae, North Korea	12 December 2012

Source: wikipedia.org¹³⁰

Table 36: Number of satellites by Country or Organization

Country/Organization Name	Satellites in Orbit	First satellite launch date
Arab satellite communications organization	12	July 28, 1983
Indonesia	12	July 8, 1976
Saudi arabia	12	September 26, 2000
Turkey	10	August 10, 1994
UAE	7	October 21, 2000
Malaysia	6	January 12, 1996
Nigeria	5	September 27, 2003
Egypt	4	April 28, 1998
Pakistan	3	February 1, 1996
Algeria	2	November 28, 2002
Azerbaijan	1	February 7, 2013
Iran	1	October 27, 2005
Muslim World Total	75	-
Commonwealth of independent states (former USSR)	1532	January 2, 1959
USA	1238	March 17, 1958

Country/Organization Name	Satellites in Orbit	First satellite launch date
China	157	April 24, 1970
Japan	131	February 16, 1971
Globalstar	84	-
International telecommunications satellite organization	79	-
France	60	-
India	57	-
European Space Agency	50	April 20, 1977
Germany	45	-
European telecommunications satellite organization	44	June 16, 1983
Orbcomm	41	-
Canada	38	-
United kingdom	37	-
Italy	23	-
South Korea	17	-
Spain	15	-
Brazil	13	-
International mobile satellite organization (inmarsat)	13	-
Australia	12	-
Israel	12	-
Sweden	11	-
Argentina	10	-
Mexico	10	-
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	8	-
Taiwan (republic of china)	8	-
Thailand	8	-
European organization for the exploitation of meteorological satellites	7	November 20, 1993
Denmark	6	-
Netherlands	6	-
Norway	6	-
Asia satellite telecommunications company	5	-

Country/Organization Name	Satellites in Orbit	First satellite launch date
(asiasat)		
International space station	5	-
Luxembourg	5	-
Czech republic (former Czechoslovakia)	4	-
China/brazil	3	-
South Africa	3	-
Vietnam	3	-
Chile	2	-
France/germany	2	-
Greece	2	-
Regional African satellite communications organization	2	-
Singapore/Taiwan	2	-
Venezuela	2	-
Bolivia	1	-
Ecuador	1	-
Estonia	1	-
France/Italy	1	-
Hungary	1	-
New icon	1	-
North Korea	1	-
Philippines (republic of the Philippines)	1	-
Portugal	1	-
Romania	1	-
Sea launch	1	-
USA /brazil	1	-
Grand total	3905	-

Source: n2yo.com¹³¹

Table 37: Number of space orbital launch systems (carrier rocket) by Country

Country	Working	Retired	Proposed
Iran	2	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	2
USA	11	81	5

Source: wikipedia.org¹³²

Types of Telescopes

Astronomical observatories are mainly divided into four categories: space based, airborne, ground based and underground based.

Many modern telescopes and observatories are located in space to observe astronomical objects in wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum that cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere (such as ultraviolet radiation, X-rays, and gamma rays) and are thus impossible to observe using ground-based telescopes. Being above the atmosphere, these space observatories can also avoid the effects of atmospheric turbulence that plague ground based telescopes; although new generations of adaptive optics telescopes have since then dramatically improve the situation on the ground. The space high vacuum environment also allow to free the detectors from the ancestral diurnal cycle due to the atmospheric blue light background of the sky, therefore increasing significantly the observation time.

The purpose of this list is to show how many types of telescopes are there and how many types the MMCs have. There are several types of telescopes but here we only mentioned major 11 types of telescopes namely, Space observatory, Gravitational-wave detector, Resonant bars, Antimatter observatory, Airborne observatory, Radio observatory, Microwave observatory, Solar observatory, Neutrino detector, Cosmic-ray observatory and Ground-based observatory. Among these observatories ground based observatories are very common and relatively affordable. The table reflects that only seven MMCs have ground based observatories. MMCs have no other type of observatory at all, except Kazakhstan which have a Cosmic-ray observatory. In modern times space telescopes are most important tools to observe space clearly but till today no MMC have a space telescope yet. The countries which have space telescopes of their own are, USA, European Union, China, Japan, UK, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Canada, India, South Korea and Netherlands.

Table 38: Observatories and Planetariums 2014

Country	No of Observatories	No of Planetariums
Turkey	9	11
Pakistan	4	3
Malaysia	2	5
Uzbekistan	2	1
Algeria	1 (defunct)	No
Azerbaijan	1	1
Indonesia	1	3
Iran	1 (defunct)	4
Lebanon	1	No
Bangladesh	No	2
Egypt	No	1
Jordan	No	1
Kazakhstan	No	3
Kuwait	No	3
Oman	No	1
Qatar	No	1
Saudi Arabia	No	2
Tajikistan	No	1
UAE	No	6
Whole Muslim World	20	49
USA	336	906
UK	35	26
New York	20	4

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>¹³³

Table 39: Types of Telescopes in MMCs

	Space observatory	Gravitational-wave detected	Resonant bars	Antimatter observatory	Airborne observatory	Radio observatory	Micro wave observatory	Solar observatory	Neutrino detector	Cosmic-ray observatory	Ground-based observatory
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Malaysia	-	UC ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
USA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EU	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
China	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Germany	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
France	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
Russia	✓	UC	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
Switzerland	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Canada	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
India	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Australia	-	UC	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
South Korea	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Netherlands	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>¹³⁴

³UC= Under Construction

Table 51: Major web servers by market share 2014

Server	Market Share (%) (1, November 2014)	Country
Muslim World	0	0
Apache	59.2	USA
Nginx	22.3	USA
Microsoft-IIS	13.5	USA
LiteSpeed	2.0	USA
Google Servers	1.2	USA
Tomcat	0.4	USA
Yahoo Traffic Server	0.2	USA
Tengine	0.2	USA
IBM Servers	0.1	USA
Node.js	0.1	USA
Cowboy	0.1	USA
Oracle Servers	0.1	USA
Resin	0.1	USA
Share of USA	99.5	-
Jetty	0.1%	Australia /USA
Zeus	0.1%	U.K.

The rest of the web servers are used by less than 0.1% of the websites

Source: <http://w3techs.com>¹³⁵

Unit 4

Economy

The economic growth and GDPs of MMCs are also too low. According to the World Bank in the table below, the sum total of the GDPs of all MMCs in 2012 was \$6.76 trillion whereas the GDP of European Union is \$17.95 trillion, USA \$16.76 trillion, China \$9.24 trillion, Japan \$4.91 trillion etc. In the same year the GDP of whole world was \$87.25 trillion. It implies the whole Muslim World contributing only 7.7% income out of the World whereas USA contributing 19.2% and EU produced 20.5%.

Table 40: GDPs in 2013 according to World Bank

Country	GDP (ppp) \$	Share out of World (%)
Indonesia	868,345,652,474	0.98
Turkey	822,135,183,160	0.93
Saudi Arabia	748,449,600,000	0.84
Nigeria	521,803,314,653	0.59
UAE	402,340,106,795	0.45
Iran	368,904,351,626	0.41
Malaysia	313,159,097,400	0.35
Egypt	271,972,822,883	-
Pakistan	232,286,781,110	-
Kazakhstan	231,876,282,133	-
Iraq	229,327,284,734	-
Algeria	210,183,410,526	-
Qatar	203,235,158,978	-
Kuwait	175,830,502,497	-
Bangladesh	149,990,454,541	-
Syria	107,600,000,000	-
Morocco	103,835,702,813	-
Oman	79,655,917,417	-
Libya	74,199,528,672	-
Azerbaijan	73,560,484,385	-
Sudan	66,565,889,416	-
Uzbekistan	56,795,656,324	-
Tunisia	46,993,598,818	-

Lebanon	44,352,418,120	-
Turkmenistan	41,850,877,193	-
Yemen	35,954,502,303	-
Jordan	33,678,500,148	-
Tanzania	33,225,037,489	-
Bahrain	32,890,110,533	-
Cote d'Ivoire	31,062,026,533	-
Afghanistan	20,309,671,014	-
Brunei Darussalam	16,111,135,789	-
Senegal	14,791,699,008	-
Chad	13,513,552,424	-
Albania	12,923,240,278	-
Burkina Faso	11,582,556,068	-
Mali	10,942,727,309	-
Tajikistan	8,508,103,455	-
Niger	7,407,418,427	-
Kyrgyzstan	7,226,303,261	-
Kosovo	7,071,959,240	-
Guinea	6,144,131,903	-
Somalia	5,896,000,000	-
Mauritania	4,158,182,904	-
Sierra Leone	4,136,280,752	-
Maldives	2,299,843,167	-
Djibouti	1,456,344,495	-
Guinea Bissau	960,778,479	-
Western Sahara	906,500,000	-
Gambia, The	903,497,025	-
Comoros	598,925,863	-
Average per MMC	132,743,315,775	0.1
Muslim World Total	6,769,909,104,553	7.7
European Union	17,958,073,311,155	20.5
USA	16,768,100,000,000	19.2
China	9,240,270,452,047	10.5
Japan	4,919,563,108,372	5.6
Germany	3,730,260,571,356	4.2
France	2,806,427,978,234	3.2
United Kingdom	2,678,454,886,796	3.0
Italy	2,149,484,516,711	2.4

India	1,876,797,199,132	2.1
South Korea	1,304,553,972,501	1.4
Israel	290,550,599,943	0.3
World	87,250,000,000,000	100

Source: data.worldbank.org¹³⁶

Table 41: Comparison of revenues of some large companies with the GDPs of some MMCs 2013-14

Name	Headquarter	Revenue 2013-14 \$ billion	GDP 2013\$ billion	MMCs
Sinopec Group	China	486	383	UAE
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc	USA	476	368	Iran
China National Petroleum Corporation	China	455	312	Malaysia
Royal Dutch Shell	UK	451	271	Egypt
ExxonMobil	USA	438	236	Pakistan
BP	UK	379	224	Kazakhstan
State Grid Corporation of China	China	338	183	Kuwait
Vitol	Switzerland	307	129	Bangladesh
Volkswagen Group	Germany	263	107	Syria

Source: Wikipedia and World Bank¹³⁷

The above table shows the revenue of top ten companies of the world. In last two columns the GDPs of some MMCs are displayed. The table shows that the yearly revenue of many individual companies is larger than the GDPs of some MMCs. For example the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell is 481.7 \$ billion while the GDP of Nigeria is 450.5 \$ billion. Similarly we can see in other cases. Only top seven MMCs have their GDPs greater than the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell while the rest of 44 MMCs have lower GDPs than the revenue of Royal Dutch Shell.

Table 42: GDP per capita by Country 2012

Country	2012 \$
Very High	-
Qatar	93,825
Kuwait	56,374

Country	2012 \$
UAE	41,692
Brunei Darussalam	41,127
High	-
Saudi Arabia	25,136
Oman	23,570
Bahrain	23,040
Middle	-
Kazakhstan	12,121
Turkey	10,666
Malaysia	10,432
Lebanon	9,705
Lower Middle	-
Iran, Islamic Rep.	7,228
Azerbaijan	7,165
Turkmenistan	6,798
Iraq	6,625
Maldives	6,567
Low	-
Algeria	5,348
Jordan	4,909
Tunisia	4,237
Albania	4,000
Kosovo	3,567
Indonesia	3,557
Egypt	3,256
Morocco	2,902
Nigeria	2,722
Lower	-
Uzbekistan	1,717
Sudan	1,580
Yemen	1,498
Pakistan	1,257
Cote d'Ivoire	1,244
Kyrgyz Republic	1,155
Mauritania	1,106
Chad	1,035
Senegal	1,023

Country	2012 \$
Tajikistan	953
Lowest	-
Comoros	831
Bangladesh	752
Mali	699
Afghanistan	687
Burkina Faso	652
Sierra Leone	635
Tanzania	609
Gambia, The	507
Guinea-Bissau	494
Guinea	492
Niger	395
Djibouti	-
Libya	-
Somalia	-
Syria	-
Palestine	-
Muslim Average	4265
Luxembourg	103,858
Norway	99,636
Bermuda	84,460
Switzerland	78,928
Macao SAR, China	78,275
Australia	67,442
Denmark	56,364
Sweden	55,040
Singapore	52,052
USA	51,749
Japan	46,731
Netherlands	45,960
France	39,746
United Kingdom	38,920
Israel	32,567
China	6,091
India	1,503

Source: World Bank¹³⁸

Unemployment and poverty

The employment conditions of some MMCs are also too worse. For instance 77% population of Burkina Faso is Unemployed. Similarly Turkmenistan has 60%, Djibouti 59%, Senegal 48%, Kosovo 45.3%, Yemen 35% etc. See the table below.

As far as poverty is concerned 80% population of Chad is living below poverty line. Similarly 70.2% population of Sierra Leone, 70% of Nigeria, 60% of Comoros etc, is living below poverty line. See the table below.

Table 43: Rate of Unemployment and population below Poverty Line 2012

Country	% Unemployment	% BPL ¹³⁹
Chad	-	80
Sierra Leone	-	70.2
Nigeria	23.9	70
Niger	-	63
Comoros	20	60
Senegal	48	54
The Gambia	-	48.4
Guinea	-	47
Burkina Faso	77	46.7
Tajikistan	2.2	46.7
Sudan	20	46.5
Yemen	35	45.2
Djibouti	59	42
Mauritania	30	40
Mali	30	36.1
Afghanistan	35	36
Kyrgyzstan	8.6	33.7
Bangladesh	5	31.5
Kosovo	45.3	30
Turkmenistan	60	30
Lebanon	-	28
Uzbekistan	1	26
Iraq	16	25
Algeria	10.2	23
Pakistan	5.6	22.3
Egypt	12.5	20

Country	% Unemployment	% BPL ¹³⁹
UAE	2.4	19.5
Iran	15.5	18.7
Palestine	23	18
Turkey	9	16.9
Maldives	28	16
Morocco	8.8	15
Jordan	12.3	14.2
Albania	13	12.5
Indonesia	6.7	12.5
Syria	18	11.9
Azerbaijan	1	11
Kazakhstan	5.3	8.2
Malaysia	3	3.8
Tunisia	18.8	3.8
Bahrain	15	-
Brunei	2.7	-
Kuwait	2.2	-
Libya	30	-
Mayotte	25.4	-
Oman	15	-
Qatar	0.5	-
Saudi Arabia	10.7	-
Somalia	-	-
Western Sahara	-	-
Muslim World		
USA	8.2	15.1
China	6.4	13.4
Israel	6.3	23.6
World	9.2	-

Source: CIA World Fact Boo¹⁴⁰

Table 44: Export and Import by Country 2012 & 2013

Country	Export 2013 (\$) billions	Import 2012 (\$)	IPGR¹⁴¹ 2012	Ext Debt 2012
Saudi Arabia	376.3	136.8b	8.4	127.4b
UAE	368.9	220.3 b	3.2	158.9b
Malaysia	230.7	197.2b	1.4	95.55b
Indonesia	178.9	185 b	4.1	187.1 b
Turkey	167.6	225.6b	9.2	331.4b
Kuwait	112	24.1 b	8.7	28.21 b
Nigeria	93.55	70.58b	2.5	10.1b
Iraq	91.99	56.89 b	4.8	50.26 b
Kazakhstan	87.23	42.82 b	3.4	105.5 b
Algeria	68.25	47.53b	-3.1	4.344b
Iran	61.22	66.97 b	-2.7	9.452 b
Oman	56.22	23.37b	3.5	9.768b
Libya	38.45	16.31b	2.7	5.054b
Azerbaijan	34.46	10.78b	-5.2	4.042b
Bangladesh	26.91	35.06b	7.4	36.21b
Pakistan	25.05	40.82b	3	55.98b
Egypt	24.81	58.76 b	0.5	34.88 b
Bahrain	20.69	14.95b	1.5	25.27b
Tunisia	17.46	23.49b	-6.4	24.49b
Turkmenistan	17.13	10.43b	7.3	429.1m
Morocco	16.78	42.49b	4.4	29.42b
Uzbekistan	14.91	8.76b	8	10.46b
Cote d'Ivoire	12.96	-	-	-
Brunei	12.75	2.61 b	-5.4	0
Qatar	12.7	23.49b	27.1	137b
Jordan	7.914	17.73 b	1	8.345 b
Yemen	6.694	8.893b	9	6.726b
Tanzania	5.92	-	-	-
Lebanon	5.826	20.73 b	2.1	32.64 b
Sudan	4.145	6.645b	3.5	39.7b
Chad	3.865	3.936b	3	1.749b
Burkina Faso	2.844	2.868b	5.5	2.442b

Country	Export 2013 (\$) billions	Import 2012 (\$)	IPGR ¹⁴¹ 2012	Ext Debt 2012
Mauritania	2.728	3.152b	2	2.942b
Senegal	2.691	5.109b	4.9	4.117b
Syria	2.675	10.01b	6	8.818b
Mali	2.577	3.209b	-	2.725b
Albania	2.323	5.219b	3	5.281b
Kyrgyzstan	1.881	4.272 b	10	3.666 b
Sierra Leone	1.563	1.675b	-	827.6m
Niger	1.539	2.491b	5.1	1.451b
Guinea	1.31	2.708 b	3	2.652 b
Tajikistan	1.163	3.733b	7.5	2.771b
Palestine	0.666	4.319b	-	1.04b
Somalia	0.515	1.263b	-	2.942b
Kosovo	0.408	3.3 b	-	326 m
Afghanistan	0.376	6.39 b	-	1.28b
Maldives	0.283	1.465b	-0.9	1.015b
Guinea-Bissau	0.147	-	-	-
The Gambia	0.113	354.1m	8.9	545.8m
Djibouti	0.09	465.1m	-	802.9m
Comoros	0.019	211.2m	-	279.3m
Mayotte	0.006	341m	-	-
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-
Muslim World Total	2.227t	1.5760t	-	-
EU	2.173/6.940 t	-	-	-
China	2.21t	1.78 t	13.9	710.7b
USA	1.575t	2.357t	4.1	14.71t
India	178.9 b	-	-	-
World	18.71t	18.24 t	4.3	69.01 t

Source: CIA World Fact Book¹⁴²

Table 44 A: Crude oil production and consumption by Country

Oil Production (bbl/day)	Share out of World (%)	Year of est.	Country/Region	Oil consumption (bbl/day)	Share out of World (%)	Year of est.
9,693,200	13.09	2013	Saudi Arabia	2,817,000	3.2	2011
3,800,000	4.45	2014	Iraq	818,000	0.9	2011
3,518,000	4.14	2014	Iran	1,709,000	1.9	2012
3,087,000	3.32	2013	UAE	572,100	-	2011
2,682,000	2.96	2013	Kuwait	339,000	-	2011
2,525,000	2.62	2013	Nigeria	271,600	-	2011
1,885,000	2.52	2013	Algeria	316,400	-	2011
1,635,000	1.83	2013	Kazakhstan	244,200	-	2011
1,631,000	1.44	2013	Qatar	189,700	-	2012
987,000	1.20	2011	Azerbaijan	168,000	-	2011
982,900	1.66	-	Indonesia	1,322,000	1.5	2011
890,500	0.95	2013	Oman	98,000	-	2011
700,000	0.85	2013	Libya	314,000	-	2011
693,700	0.82	2013	Malaysia	542,900	0.6	2011
680,500	0.80	2013	Egypt	816,300	-	2011
400,400	0.48	2013	Syria	258,800	-	2011
288,400	0.34	2013	Yemen	177,000	-	2011
197,700	0.22	2009	Turkmenistan	145,000	-	2011
146,000	0.17	2009	Brunei	14,640	-	2011
120,000	0.16	2015	Pakistan	426,700	0.49	2011
115,000	0.13	2009	Chad	1,817	-	2011
111,700	0.13	2009	Sudan	95,450	-	2011
91,380	0.11	2009	Tunisia	88,380	-	2011
70,910	0.08	2013	Uzbekistan	137,100	-	2011
52,980	0.06	2013	Turkey	706,100	-	2011
48,560	0.06	2013	Bahrain	51,450	-	2012
16,510	0.02	2009	Mauritania	18,120	-	2011
5,733	0.01	2009	Bangladesh	108,900	-	2011
5,400	0.01	2009	Albania	38,390	-	2011
4,053	0.00	2013	Morocco	203,600	-	2011
979	0.00	2013	Kyrgyzstan	16,640	-	2011
221	0.00	2013	Tajikistan	20,090	-	2013
108	0.00	2013	Somalia	5,659	-	2011
-	-	-	Jordan	107,000	-	2011
-	-	-	Lebanon	106,700	-	2011
-	-	-	Tanzania	43,310	-	2011
-	-	-	Senegal	40,600	-	2011
-	-	-	West Bank	29,310	-	2011
-	-	-	Côte d'Ivoire	24,630	-	2011
-	-	-	Djibouti	12,460	-	2011
-	-	-	Burkina Faso	9,960	-	2011
-	-	-	Maldives	6,875	-	2011

-	-	-	Niger	5,629	-	2011
-	-	-	Mali	4,994	-	2011
-	-	-	Afghanistan	4,229	-	2011
-	-	-	Gambia	3,181	-	2011
-	-	-	Western Sahara	1,948	-	2011
-	-	-	Comoros	1,025	-	2011
37,066,834	42.8	-	Muslim World	13,453,887	15.4	-
84,951,200	100	2014	World	85,900,000¹⁴³	100	2013
9,020,000	12.23	2015	USA	18,840,000	21.9	2011
2,107,001	2.4	2014	EU	13,266,450	15.4	2011
4,372,000	5.15	2014	China	9,790,000	11.2	2011
132,700	0.15	2013	Japan	4,464,000	5.1	2011
897,300	1.0	2013	India	3,292,000	3.7	2011
10,590,000	14.05	2014	Russia	3,196,000	3.6	2012
48,180	0.06	2013	South Korea	2,301,000	2.6	2012
3,856,000	4.54	2014	Canada	2,259,000	2.5	-
10,910	0.01	2013	Singapore	1,380,000	1.6	2012
276,800	0.33	2013	Taiwan	786,100	0.9	2011

Source: Wikipedia¹⁴⁴

Table 45: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) 2013

Country name	BoP 2013	Share out of World (%)
Indonesia	23,286,844,586	1.3
Turkey	12,918,000,000	0.74
Malaysia	11,582,675,744	0.66
UAE	10,487,950,987	0.60
Kazakhstan	9,738,521,652	0.55
Saudi Arabia	9,297,693,333	0.53
Nigeria	5,609,000,000	-
Egypt	5,553,000,000	-
Morocco	3,360,909,924	-
Turkmenistan	3,061,000,000	-
Iran	3,049,945,000	0.17
Lebanon	3,028,933,787	-
Iraq	2,852,000,000	-
Azerbaijan	2,619,437,000	-
Sudan	2,179,116,544	-
Tanzania	1,872,392,115	-
Kuwait	1,843,369,998	-

Country name	BoP 2013	Share out of World (%)
Jordan	1,798,450,704	-
Algeria	1,689,286,299	-
Oman	1,625,877,491	-
Bangladesh	1,501,647,072	-
Pakistan	1,307,000,000	0.07
Albania	1,253,783,309	-
Mauritania	1,126,004,760	-
Uzbekistan	1,077,000,000	-
Tunisia	1,058,622,582	-
Bahrain	988,829,787	-
Brunei Darussalam	895,000,000	-
Kyrgyzstan	757,642,400	-
Libya	702,000,000	-
Niger	631,444,822	-
Chad	538,417,942	-
Mali	410,287,672	-
Burkina Faso	374,319,286	-
Cote d'Ivoire	370,991,548	-
Kosovo	343,172,577	-
Maldives	325,256,930	-
Senegal	298,256,720	-
Djibouti	286,004,468	-
Palestine	177,205,348	-
Sierra Leone	144,089,846	-
Guinea	135,330,000	-
Tajikistan	107,812,500	-
Somalia	107,110,000	-
Afghanistan	59,602,266	-
Gambia, The	25,280,000	-
Guinea-Bissau	14,501,862	-
Comoros	13,935,399	-
Yemen	-133,570,896	-
Qatar	-840,384,615	-
Western Sahara	-	-
Syria	-	-
Average per MMC	2435488865	0.1

Country name	BoP 2013	Share out of World (%)
Muslim World Total	131,510,998,749	7.5
China	347,848,740,397	19.9
USA	294,971,000,000	16.9
EU	294,562,860,214	16.8
Brazil	80,842,996,681	-
Hong Kong SAR, China	76,638,677,437	-
Russian Federation	70,653,718,709	-
Canada	67,581,373,072	-
Singapore	63,772,316,791	3.6
Australia	51,966,834,047	-
Germany	51,266,993,711	-
Ireland	49,960,134,752	-
United Kingdom	48,314,454,024	2.7
Spain	44,917,006,387	-
Mexico	39,171,641,670	-
Netherlands	32,109,654,413	-
Luxembourg	30,075,373,593	-
India	28,153,031,270	1.6
World	1,743,658,340,300	100

Source: World Bank¹⁴⁵

Table 46: Percentage of labor force engage in agriculture 2013

Country	% of labor in agriculture
Burkina Faso	90
Niger	90
Guinea Bissau	82
Chad	80
Comoros	80
Mali	80
Sudan	80
Tanzania	80
Afghanistan	78.6
Senegal	77.5
Guinea	76

The Gambia	75
Somalia	71
Nigeria	70
Yemen	70
Cote d'Ivoire	68
Albania	54.6
Mauritania	50
Western Sahara	50
Turkmenistan	48.2
Kyrgyzstan	48
Bangladesh	47
Tajikistan	46.5
Pakistan	45.1
Morocco	44.6
Indonesia	38.9
Azerbaijan	38.3
Egypt	29
Uzbekistan	25.9
Kazakhstan	25.8
Turkey	25.5
Kosovo	23.6
Iraq	21.6
Tunisia	18.3
Libya	17
Syria	17
Iran	16.9
Maldives	15
Algeria	14
Malaysia	11.1
Palestine	11
UAE	7
Saudi Arabia	6.7
Brunei	4.2
Jordan	2.7
Bahrain	1
Djibouti	-
Kuwait	-
Lebanon	-

Mayotte	-
Oman	-
Qatar	-
Sierra Leone	-
Muslim World Average	43.5
USA	0.7
EU	5.2
Sweden	1.1
Luxembourg	1.2
Singapore	1.3
UK	1.4
Germany	1.6
Israel	1.6
Netherlands	2.3
France	2.9
Switzerland	3.4
Italy	3.9
Japan	3.9
Taiwan	5
South Korea	6.9
China	33.6
India	49

Source: CIAWFB¹⁴⁶

Table 47: Wheat production by country in 2014

Rank	Country	Production (1000 MT)
7	Pakistan	25,500.00
10	Turkey	15,250.00
11	Iran	13,000.00
12	Kazakhstan	12,996.00
14	Egypt	8,300.00
15	Uzbekistan	7,150.00
17	Morocco	5,100.00
18	Afghanistan	5,025.00
21	Iraq	3,500.00
23	Syria	2,500.00

27	Algeria	1,900.00
29	Azerbaijan	1,700.00
31	Tunisia	1,400.00
33	Bangladesh	1,300.00
34	Turkmenistan	1,200.00
37	Tajikistan	770.00
38	Kyrgyzstan	675.00
41	Sudan	473.00
43	Saudi Arabia	425.00
46	Albania	300.00
48	Yemen	240.00
52	Libya	200.00
55	Lebanon	140.00
58	Tanzania	110.00
60	Nigeria	70.00
63	Mali	46.00
65	Chad	30.00
69	Jordan	20.00
84	Indonesia	0.00
89	Guinea	0.00
91	Kuwait	0.00
95	UAE	0.00
96	Burkina Faso	0.00
98	Bahrain	0.00
101	Côte D'ivoire	0.00
108	Mauritania	0.00
110	Niger	0.00
111	Malaysia	0.00
115	Oman	0.00
121	Sierra Leone	0.00
122	Senegal	0.00
123	Somalia	0.00
	Average per MMC	2,602
	Muslim world total	109,320
1	EU-27	156,448
2	China	126,000
3	India	95,850
4	Russian Federation	59,080

5	United States	55,129
	All countries	726,452

Source: indexmundi.com¹⁴⁷

Table 48: Rice production by country in 2014

Rank	Country	Production (1000 MT)
3	Indonesia	36,300.00
4	Bangladesh	34,600.00
12	Pakistan	6,900.00
14	Egypt	4,530.00
19	Nigeria	2,550.00
22	Malaysia	1,800.00
24	Iran	1,683.00
26	Mali	1,463.00
27	Tanzania	1,386.00
28	Guinea	1,301.00
34	Sierra Leone	728.00
40	Afghanistan	500.00
41	Côte D'ivoire	500.00
42	Turkey	460.00
47	Senegal	286.00
49	Iraq	267.00
50	Kazakhstan	245.00
52	Burkina Faso	213.00
60	Uzbekistan	135.00
61	Mauritania	129.00
66	Turkmenistan	90.00
68	Guinea-Bissau	80.00
72	Niger	52.00
76	Gambia	10.00
78	Brunei Darussalam	1.00
83	UAE	0.00
85	Azerbaijan	0.00
87	Algeria	0.00
89	Djibouti	0.00
92	Kyrgyzstan	0.00
94	Jordan	0.00

98	Libya	0.00
99	Morocco	0.00
100	Lebanon	0.00
101	Kuwait	0.00
102	Tajikistan	0.00
103	Syria	0.00
105	Chad	0.00
106	Somalia	0.00
109	Oman	0.00
110	Qatar	0.00
114	Saudi Arabia	0.00
115	Sudan	0.00
117	Yemen	0.00
	Average per MMC	2,186
	Muslim world total	96,209
1	China	144,500
2	India	102,500
11	USA	7,068
21	EU-27	1,881
-	All countries total	474,596

Source: indexmundi.com¹⁴⁸

Table 49: Number of Automotives Produced in 2014

Country	Number of Automotives Produced in 2014	Share out of World (%)
Indonesia	1,298,523	1.4
Turkey	1,170,445	1.3
Iran	1,090,846	1.2
Malaysia	596,600	0.6
Uzbekistan	245,660	0.2
Egypt	27,020	0.03
Saudi Arabia	-	-
UAE	-	-
Oman	-	-
Palestine	-	-

Country	Number of Automotives Produced in 2014	Share out of World (%)
Algeria	-	-
Kuwait	-	-
Morocco	-	-
Iraq	-	-
Qatar	-	-
Tunisia	-	-
Nigeria	-	-
Syria	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-
Pakistan	-	-
Bahrain	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-
Lebanon	-	-
Libya	-	-
Brunei	-	-
Jordan	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-
Kirghizstan	-	-
Mauritius	-	-
Senegal	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-
Tanzania	-	-
Yemen	-	-
Soudan	-	-
Malawi	-	-
Burkina	-	-
Muslim World Total	4,429,094	4.9
China	23,722,890	26.4
EU	17,061,132	19.0
USA	11,660,699	12.9
Japan	9,774,558	10.8
Germany	5,907,548	6.5

Country	Number of Automotives Produced in 2014	Share out of World (%)
South Korea	4,524,932	5.0
India	3,840,160	4.2
Russia	1,886,646	2.1
Thailand	1,880,007	2.0
France	1,817,000	2.0
World	89,747,430	100

Source: International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers¹⁴⁹

Chart 3: Automotive production of MMCs from 1997 to 2013

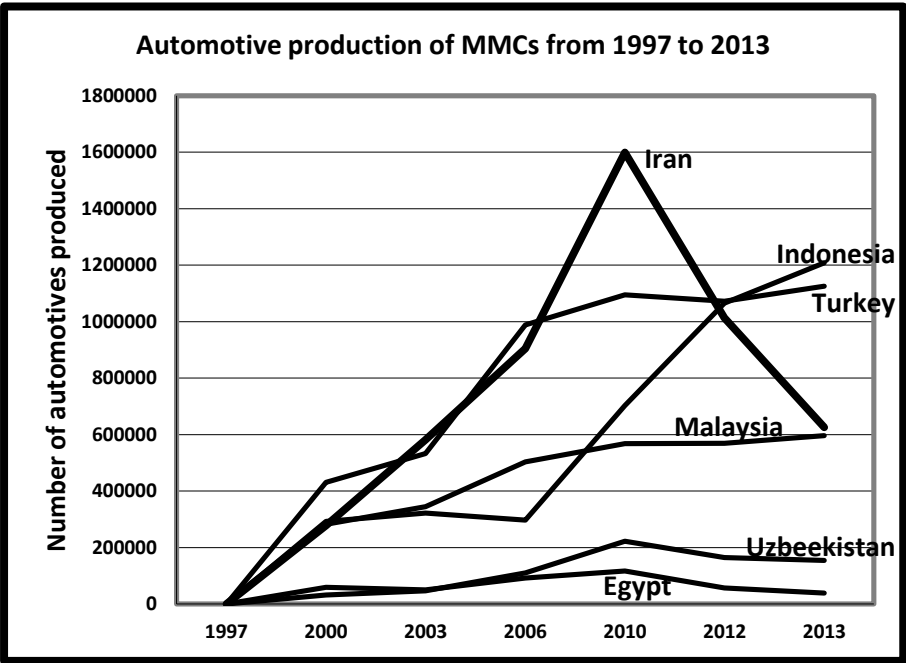


Chart 4: Automotive production of MMCs in comparison to some leading nations

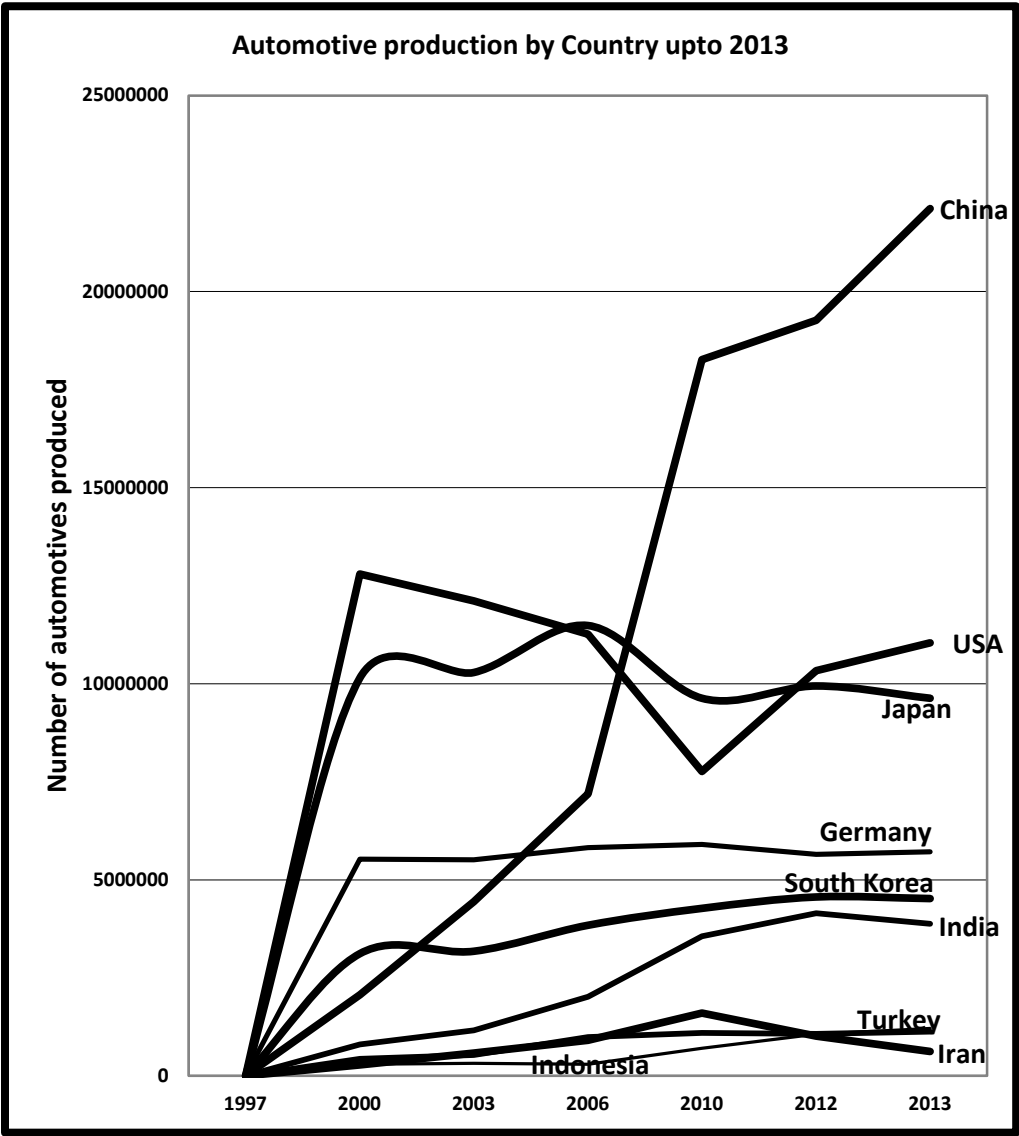


Table 50: Container port traffic by country in 2013

Country/ region	No. of Containers	Share out of World (%)
Malaysia	21,426,791	3.3
UAE	19,336,427	3.0
Indonesia	10,790,450	1.6
Turkey	7,284,207	1.14
Egypt	7,143,083	1.12
Saudi Arabia	6,742,397	1.06
Oman	3,930,261	0.61
Iran	3,178,538	0.49
Pakistan	2,562,796	0.49
Morocco	2,500,000	-
Bangladesh	1,571,461	-
Kuwait	1,215,675	-
Lebanon	1,117,000	-
Nigeria	1,010,836	-
Yemen, Rep.	820,247	-
Syria	795,707	-
Jordan	758,919	-
Cote d'Ivoire	745,102	-
Djibouti	735,624	-
Tunisia	571,823	-
Sudan	538,354	-
Tanzania	526,321	-
Libya	434,608	-
Senegal	428,171	-
Qatar	424,210	-
Bahrain	355,498	-
Algeria	343,028	-
Brunei Darussalam	121,813	-
Albania	106,512	-
Mauritania	80,557	-
Maldives	79,712	-
MMCs total	97,676,128	15.3
Average per MMC	1808817	0.2
China	174,080,330	27.3
EU	102,182,409	16.0

USA	44,255,378	6.9
Singapore	33,516,343	5.2
Korea, Rep.	22,582,700	3.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	22,352,000	-
Germany	19,039,315	-
UK	9,166,625	-
World	635,745,213	100

Source: World Bank¹⁵⁰

Table 52: List of Companies by Revenue

Ranking	Name	Industry	Revenue (\$ billions)	FY	No. of Employees	Headquarters
7	Saudi Aramco	Oil and gas	\$365	2011	54,041	Dhahran
31	Kuwait Petroleum Corporation	Oil and gas	\$140	March 31, 2013	17,927	Kuwait City
1	Sinopec Group	Oil and gas	\$486	December 31, 2013	401,000	Beijing
2	Wal-Mart Stores, Inc	Retail	\$476	January 31, 2014	2,200,000	Bentonville, Arkansas
3	China National Petroleum Corporation	Oil and gas	\$455	December 31, 2013	1,668,072	Beijing
4	Royal Dutch Shell	Oil and gas	\$451	December 31, 2013	90,000	The Hague; London
5	ExxonMobil	Oil and gas	\$438	December 31, 2013	76,900	Irving, Texas
6	BP	Oil and gas	\$379	December 31, 2013	83,900	London
8	State Grid Corporation of China	Electric utility	\$338	2013	1,564,000	Beijing
9	Vitol	Commodities	\$307	2013	5,441	Rotterdam; Geneva
10	Volkswagen Group	Automotive	\$263	December 31, 2013	572,800	Wolfsburg

Source: wikipedia.org¹⁵¹

The above table shows the ranking of top 60 Companies by revenue in decreasing order. In the list only two companies of MMCs are mentioned that are; Saudi Aramco of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Petroleum Corporation of Kuwait on 7th and 56th ranks respectively whereas USA has 20 companies, Japan 6, Germany 5, Italy 4, France 4 in the list etc. South Korea which is a small country has 2 companies

in the list. Moreover the total numbers of employees in both the companies of MMCs are 71605 while alone Walmart of USA has 2,200,000, State Grid Corporation of China has 1,564,001 and Hon Hai Precision Industry of Taiwan has 961,000 employees etc.

Table 53: Crude steel production by country January 2014

Sl.no	Country	Production (thousand tonnage)
1	Turkey	2929
2	Iran	1350
3	Egypt	489
4	Saudi Arabia	469
5	Kazakhstan	300
6	Qatar	165
7	UAE	157
8	Libya	70
9	Uzbekistan	60
10	Morocco	58
11	Algeria	35
-	Average per MMC	112
-	Muslim World Total	6082
-	China	61573
-	USA	7328
-	Japan	9401
-	India	6954
-	South Korea	6040

Source: worldsteel.org¹⁵²

Table 54: Crude Steel Production comparison 2013

	Company	2013 (million tonnage)	Country
-	-	34.7	Turkey
-	-	15.4	Iran
-	-	6.8	Egypt
-	-	5.9	Malaysia
-	-	5.5	Saudi Arabia
-	-	3.3	Kazakhstan
-	-	2.9	UAE
-	-	2.4	Indonesia
-	-	2.2	Qatar
-	Average per MMC	1.4	-
-	Muslim World Total	79.1	-
1	Arcelor Mittal SA	96.1	Luxembourg
2	Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation	50.1	Japan

Source: worldsteel.org¹⁵³

Percentage of Muslim population involved in industrial production

Hardly 16% of Muslim population is involved in industrial production, whereas for Christians this figure is 60% . .

Unit 5

Infrastructure

Table 55: Electricity consumption by Country (Megawatt hour/year¹⁵⁴)

Country	Electricity consumption (MW·h/yr)	Year of Data	Average power per capita (watts per person)	% of population
Section 1	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	42,580,000	2008	1723	-
Qatar	18,790,000	2008	1125	-
UAE	70,580,000	2008	974	-
Bahrain	10,480,000	2008	968	-
Brunei	3,054,000	2008	852	-
Saudi Arabia	190,900,000	2010	681	-
Kazakhstan	88,110,000	2011	593	-
Oman	13,250,000	2008	545	-
Libya	22,890,000	2008	460	-
Malaysia	93,800,000	2009	377	-
Kosovo	5,674,000	2011	373	-
Turkey	246,360,000	2013	366	-
Iran	199,800,000	2011	305	-
Turkmenistan	13,000,000	2009	289	-
Albania	6,593,000	2009	266	-
Lebanon	9,793,000	2009	264	-
Tajikistan	16,700,000	2009	250	-
Azerbaijan	18,800,000	2008	229	-
Iraq	55,660,000	2010	204	-
Jordan	11,300,000	2008	198	-
Maldives	542,000	2009	188	-
Uzbekistan	40,100,000	2009	155	-
Kyrgyzstan	7,474,000	2008	154	-
Egypt	109,100,000	2008	147	-
Syria	28,990,000	2008	147	-
Tunisia	12,490,000	2008	136	-
Section 1	1,336,810,000		460.35	35.69

Total			(average)	
Section 2	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	231,100	2009	1	1.85
Algeria	30,500,000	2008	92	2.27
Bangladesh	39,100,000	2012	28	8.83
Burkina Faso	683,500	2008	5	0.64
Chad	93,000	2008	1	0.35
Comoros	48,360	2008	7	0.04
Djibouti	260,400	2008	37	0.04
Gambia	204,600	2008	13	0.10
Guinea	855,600	2008	10	0.57
Guinea-Bissau	65,100	2008	5	0.05
India	1,111,722,000	2012	90	9.86
Indonesia	126,100,000	2008	61	13.00
Mali	455,700	2008	4	0.91
Mauritania	508,700	2008	17	0.20
Morocco	21,470,000	2008	74	1.94
Niger	626,000	2008	4	0.81
Nigeria	18,140,000	2008	12	5.26
Pakistan	74,350,000	2010	47	11.23
Palestine	550,000	2011	30	0.22
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	83,700	2008	32	0.03
Senegal	1,763,000	2008	16	0.75
Sierra Leone	53,940	2008	1	0.20
Somalia	293,000	2008	3	0.61
Sudan	3,787,000	2008	14	2.03
Tanzania	3,431,000	2008	9	1.01
Yemen	4,646,000	2008	22	1.51
Section 2 Total	1,440,021,700	-	24.42 (average)	64.31
Muslim World Total	1,665,109,700	-	245.37 (average)	-
Share of Muslim World	8.6%	-	-	-
USA	4,686,400,000	2013	1683	-

South Korea	455,100,000	2011	1038	-
Japan	859,700,000	2012	774	-
European Union	3,037,000,000	2009	688	-
Israel	47,160,000	2008	672	-
United Kingdom	323,300,000	2013	622	-
China	5,463,800,000	2014	458	-
India	1,111,722,000	2012	90	-
World	19,320,360,620	2002-10	313	-

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>¹⁵⁵

Table 56: Electricity production (Gigawatt hours)

Country/Region	Electricity production (GWh)	Date of information
Saudi Arabia	292,200	2013
Iran	263,400	2013
Turkey	239,300	2013
Indonesia	216,200	2013
Egypt	148,500	2013
Malaysia	131,600	2013
UAE	111,300	2013
Pakistan	93,200	2013
Kazakhstan	91,900	2013
Kuwait	62,900	2013
Algeria	59,000	2013
Uzbekistan	54,207	2013
Iraq	51,193	2011
Bangladesh	50,544	2013
Syria	38,778	2011
Qatar	38,439	2013
Libya	25,957	2011
Nigeria	25,695	2011
Morocco	23,652	2011
Azerbaijan	23,214	2013

Oman	20,073	2011
Turkmenistan	18,696	2013
Tajikistan	16,035	2011
Lebanon	15,423	2011
Tunisia	15,225	2011
Kyrgyzstan	14,956	2011
Jordan	13,770	2011
Bahrain	12,998	2011
Sudan ^[4]	8,917	2011
Côte d'Ivoire	5,870	2011
Kosovo	5,847	2012
Yemen	5,834	2011
Tanzania	5,115	2011
Albania	3,882	2011
Brunei	3,500	2011
Senegal	2,801	2011
Guinea	950	2011
Mauritania	930	2011
Afghanistan	833	2011
Burkina Faso	579	2011
Mali	520	2011
Djibouti	306	2006
Somalia	270	2005
Sierra Leone	245	2005
Niger	234	2005
Maldives	169	2005
Gambia, The	145	2005
Chad	95	2005
Western Sahara	85	2005
Guinea-Bissau	60	2005
Comoros	20	2005
Average per MMC	41028	-
Muslim World Total	2,215,562	-
Share of Muslim World	9.5%	-
China	5,649,500	2014
USA	4,260,400	2013
<i>European Union</i>	3,259,900	2013
India	1,102,900	2013

Japan	1,088,100	2013
South Korea	534,700	2013
United Kingdom	356,800	2013
Israel	63,000	2013
World Total	23,127,000	2013

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>¹⁵⁶

Table 57: Access to electricity (% of population) by Country

Country name	2011
Albania	100
Azerbaijan	100
Kazakhstan	100
Kosovo	100
Kyrgyz Republic	100
Libya	100
Tajikistan	100
Turkey	100
Turkmenistan	100
Uzbekistan	100
Lebanon	99.9
Maldives	99.9
Egypt	99.6
Tunisia	99.5
Algeria	99.4
Jordan	99.4
Malaysia	99.3
Morocco	98.9
Iran	98.4
Iraq	98.0
Indonesia	94.2
Bahrain	94.1
Kuwait	94.1
Oman	94.1
Palestine	94.1
Qatar	94.1
Saudi Arabia	94.1
UAE	94.1

Country name	2011
Syria	92.7
Pakistan	91.4
Brunei Darussalam	72.6
Cote d'Ivoire	58.9
Guinea Bissau	57.0
Senegal	56.5
Bangladesh	55.2
Djibouti	49.7
Comoros	48.3
Nigeria	48.0
Yemen	44.8
Afghanistan	41.0
Eretria	32.5
Gambia, The	31.0
Somalia	29.1
Sudan	29.0
Guinea	20.2
Mauritania	18.2
Mali	16.6
Tanzania	14.8
Burkina Faso	13.1
Sierra Leone	12.1
Niger	9.3
Chad	3.5
Average per MMC	66.1

Source: worldbank.org¹⁵⁷

Table 58: Electricity consumption per capita in MMCs 2013

Rank	Country	Value
3	Kuwait	16,403.95
7	UAE	13,947.23
17	Bahrain	8,859.71
16	Qatar	8,879.94
20	Brunei	7,771.79
28	Saudi Arabia	7,013.51
57	Kazakhstan	5,028.53

Rank	Country	Value
58	Oman	4,964.16
63	Libya	4,327.16
76	Malaysia	3,256.35
79	Kosovo	3,089.52
83	Lebanon	2,980.47
94	Turkmenistan	2,219.66
97	Iran	2,194.79
104	Turkey	1,946.10
105	Jordan	1,788.32
108	Tajikistan	1,710.78
109	West Bank	1,685.39
115	Uzbekistan	1,510.87
117	Albania	1,505.57
119	Azerbaijan	1,419.90
121	Egypt	1,383.71
122	Kyrgyzstan	1,326.24
124	Syria	1,281.36
126	Tunisia	1,187.94
129	Iraq	1,128.20
145	Algeria	840.04
147	Maldives	707.31
149	Morocco	687.42
163	Djibouti	420.33
164	Pakistan	368.38
155	Indonesia	528.87
169	Bangladesh	216.22
173	Yemen	189.73
180	Sudan	134.80
175	Senegal	163.69
176	Cote d'Ivoire	162.90
178	Western Sahara	160.06
182	Mauritania	131.22
186	Gambia, The	121.27
188	Nigeria	103.81
192	Guinea	81.60
195	Tanzania	76.50
196	Afghanistan	73.18

Rank	Country	Value
199	Comoros	65.59
202	Burkina Faso	44.14
203	Niger	42.54
206	Guinea-Bissau	37.12
208	Mali	31.21
210	Somalia	29.05
212	Sierra Leone	20.34
214	Chad	8.05
216	Gaza Strip	0.12
-	Muslim World Average	2,155
1	Iceland	51,024.48
2	Norway	23,538.06
4	Finland	14,756.04
5	Canada	14,717.17
6	Sweden	13,961.22
8	USA	12,391.37
9	Luxembourg	11,733.07
10	Cayman Islands	10,570.78
11	Australia	10,392.64
14	South Korea	9,314.27
29	France	6,877.88
30	Germany	6,753.51
31	Japan	6,749.73
55	United Kingdom	5,167.56
56	Italy	5,122.32
154	India	529.10

Source: photius.com¹⁵⁸

Table 59: Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Country	2010	2012
Kuwait	100	100
Lebanon	100	100
Qatar	100	100
Saudi Arabia	100	100
Turkmenistan	100	100

Country	2010	2012
Uzbekistan	100	100
Bahrain	99	99
Algeria	98	98
Egypt	97	98
Jordan	98	98
UAE	98	98
Kazakhstan	97	97
Libya	97	97
Maldives	98	97
Oman	97	97
Tunisia	97	97
Turkey	97	97
Malaysia	96	96
Syria	96	96
Albania	95	95
Palestine	95	95
Tajikistan	93	94
Iran, Islamic Rep.	92	93
Yemen	93	93
Kyrgyz Republic	92	92
Azerbaijan	86	86
Iraq	86	86
Morocco	84	85
Djibouti	73	73
Average	94.97	95.07
Pakistan	72	72
Indonesia	70	71
Senegal	66	67
Gambia, The	64	64
Bangladesh	54	55
Somalia	52	-
Mauritania	51	51
Burkina Faso	50	50
Comoros	50	-
Afghanistan	44	47
Sudan	44	44
Mali	35	35
Niger	32	33
Guinea	31	33

Country	2010	2012
Nigeria	31	31
Chad	30	31
Sierra Leone	23	22
Brunei Darussalam	-	-
Kosovo	-	-
Mayotte	-	-
Western Sahara	-	-
Average	47	34.5
France	100	100
Germany	100	100
Japan	100	100
South Korea	100	100
Singapore	100	100
United Kingdom	100	100
USA	100	100
French Polynesia	97	97
China	74	74
Russian Federation	74	74
India	59	60

Source: World Bank¹⁵⁹

Table 61: Number of Airports by Country 2013

Country	Airports
Mayotte	0
Brunei	1
Gambia, The	1
Palestine	2
Albania	4
Bahrain	4
Comoros	4
Kosovo	6
Qatar	6
Western Sahara	6
Kuwait	7
Lebanon	8
Sierra Leone	8
Maldives	9

Country	Airports
Djibouti	13
Guinea	16
Bangladesh	18
Jordan	18
Senegal	20
Burkina Faso	23
Tajikistan	24
Mali	25
Turkmenistan	26
Kyrgyzstan	28
Tunisia	29
Mauritania	30
Niger	30
Azerbaijan	37
UAE	43
Afghanistan	52
Uzbekistan	53
Nigeria	54
Morocco	55
Yemen	57
Chad	59
Somalia	61
Sudan	74
Egypt	83
Syria	90
Kazakhstan	96
Turkey	98
Iraq	102
Malaysia	114
Oman	132
Libya	146
Pakistan	151
Algeria	157
Saudi Arabia	214
Iran	319
Indonesia	673
Average per MMC	60

Country	Airports
Muslim World Total	3286
USA	13,513
Brazil	4,093
Mexico	1,714
Canada	1,467
Russia	1,218
Argentina	1,138
Bolivia	855
Colombia	836
Paraguay	799
South Africa	566
Papua New Guinea	561
Germany	539
China	507
Chile	481
Australia	480
France	464
United Kingdom	460
Venezuela	444
Ecuador	432
India	346

Source: aneki.com¹⁶⁰

Table 62: Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide¹⁶¹

	Country	No of Takeoffs 2009-2013
14	Indonesia	528,842
45	Turkey	476,115
24	Malaysia	343,518
47	UAE	307,466
36	Saudi Arabia	208,697
15	Iran	136,714
35	Qatar	128,402
12	Egypt	85,307
33	Pakistan	67,208
31	Nigeria	65,632

	Country	No of Takeoffs 2009-2013
29	Morocco	62,213
5	Bahrain	61,904
3	Algeria	54,292
18	Kazakhstan	44,970
32	Oman	40,180
17	Jordan	38,478
44	Tunisia	36,024
20	Kuwait	30,140
48	Uzbekistan	24,328
22	Lebanon	21,880
6	Bangladesh	20,778
1	Afghanistan	17,775
50	Yemen	16,807
4	Azerbaijan	16,597
23	Libya	13,599
40	Sudan	13,525
2	Albania	11,934
7	Brunei	10,327
41	Syria	9,670
16	Iraq	8,993
37	Senegal	7,730
21	Kyrgyzstan	7,719
42	Tajikistan	6,799
25	Maldives	4,971
8	Burkina Faso	3,856
27	Mauritania	3,077
38	Sierra Leone	2,145
46	Turkmenistan	1,441
9	Chad	-
10	Comoros	-
11	Djibouti	-
13	Guinea	-
19	Kosovo	-
26	Mali	-
28	Mayotte	-

	Country	No of Takeoffs 2009-2013
30	Niger	-
34	Palestine	-
39	Somalia	-
43	The Gambia	-
49	Western Sahara	-
	Average per MMC	54,445
	Muslim World Total	2,940,053
54	USA	9,860,451
53	China	2,779,741
169	UK	1,035,646
103	Germany	1,034,154
117	Japan	874,677
52	India	660,862
100	France	655,359
147	Russia	636,748
120	South Korea	285,000

Source: World Bank¹⁶²

Table 63: Passenger cars (per 1,000 people) by Country

Country	Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	-
Kuwait	449	0.13
Malaysia	341	1.07
Brunei	327	0.01
Bahrain	297	0.06
Kazakhstan	215	0.50
Jordan	131	0.35
Turkey	110	4.85
Azerbaijan	95	0.54
Albania	94	0.12
Tunisia	91	0.64
Average	215	8.27
Algeria	79	2.27
Morocco	65	1.94
Kyrgyzstan	63	0.25

Country	Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	-
Indonesia	39	13.00
Syria	36	1.21
Egypt	34	4.62
Palestine	28	0.22
Afghanistan	21	1.85
Senegal	17	0.75
Pakistan	16	11.23
India	11	9.86
Maldives	11	0.02
Burkina Faso	8	0.64
Mali	7	0.91
Niger	6	0.81
The Gambia	5	0.10
Bangladesh	2	8.83
Average	26.35	58.51
Chad	Na (Not available)	-
Comoros	Na	-
Djibouti	Na	-
Guinea	Na	-
Iran	Na	-
Iraq	Na	-
Kosovo	Na	-
Lebanon	Na	-
Libya	Na	-
Mauritania	Na	-
Mayotte	Na	-
Nigeria	Na	-
Oman	Na	-
Qatar	Na	-
Saudi Arabia	Na	-
Sierra Leone	Na	-
Somalia	Na	-
Sudan	Na	-
Tajikistan	Na	-
Turkmenistan	Na	-
UAE	Na	-

Country	Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	-
Uzbekistan	Na	-
Western Sahara	Na	-
Yemen	Na	-
Total	-	-
Liechtenstein	744	-
Luxembourg	667	-
Italy	605	-
Australia	559	-
Germany	531	-
Switzerland	526	-
France	482	-
Japan	455	-
UK	454	-
USA	403	-
South Korea	284	-
Singapore	117	-
China	54	-
India	11	-

Source: World Bank¹⁶³

In top five countries of Muslim population where 53% of the whole Muslim population lives the average of Passenger cars (per 1,000 people) is 19.4 and in Top Ten Muslim populated countries where 70% of the whole Muslim population lives the average of Passenger cars (per 1,000 people) is 38.7. See the table blow.

Table 64: Passenger cars by Percentage of Muslim Population

	Country	Total population	Cars per 1000 population
1	Indonesia	253,609,643	39
2	Pakistan	196,174,380	16
3	Nigeria	177,155,754	6
4	Bangladesh	166,280,712	2
5	Egypt	86,895,099	34
	Sum total	880,115,588	53% population
	Average		19.4
6	Turkey	81,619,392	110

7	Iran	80,840,713	34
8	Algeria	38,813,722	79
9	Sudan	35,482,233	2
10	Morocco	32,987,206	65
-	Sum Total	1,149,858,854	70% population
-	Average	-	38.7

Table 65: Motor vehicles (per 1,000 people) 2011

Country	Number
Kuwait	539
Malaysia	378
Brunei	355
Bahrain	352
Kazakhstan	246
Jordan	177
Turkey	164
Kosovo	150
Tunisia	130
Algeria	119
Albania	118
Azerbaijan	112
Morocco	90
Syria	73
Indonesia	69
Egypt	47
Palestine	35
Afghanistan	29
Maldives	28
Pakistan	20
Mali	12
Burkina Faso	10
Sierra Leone	9
Niger	8
Bangladesh	3
Chad	-
Comoros	-
Djibouti	-

Country	Number
Guinea	-
Iran	-
Iraq	-
Kyrgyzstan	-
Lebanon	-
Libya	-
Mauritania	-
Mayotte	-
Nigeria	-
Oman	-
Qatar	-
Saudi Arabia	-
Senegal	-
Somalia	-
Sudan	-
Tajikistan	-
The Gambia	-
Turkmenistan	-
UAE	-
Uzbekistan	-
Western Sahara	-
Yemen	-
Average per MMC	60
Monaco	842
USA	786
Iceland	747
Luxembourg	741
Australia	703
Italy	682
Germany	588
Japan	588
France	582
UK	516
South Korea	370
China	69
India	18

Source: World Bank¹⁶⁴

Table 66: Quality of ground transport network in MMCs

World rank	Country	Value
8	UAE	6.1
21	Saudi Arabia	5.5
28	Turkey	5.3
30	Gambia, The	5.1
34	Malaysia	5.1
35	Jordan	5.0
39	Kyrgyz Republic	4.9
40	Qatar	4.9
43	Kazakhstan	4.8
44	Azerbaijan	4.8
58	Tajikistan	4.6
61	Oman	4.5
62	Bahrain	4.5
64	Iran	4.5
66	Kuwait	4.5
73	Mali	4.4
77	Senegal	4.4
91	Egypt	4.1
92	Pakistan	4.1
93	Yemen	4.1
95	Morocco	4.0
105	Indonesia	4.0
109	Nigeria	3.9
111	Algeria	3.8
113	Burkina Faso	3.8
118	Albania	3.7
121	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6
124	Brunei Darussalam	3.6
125	Mauritania	3.6
127	Chad	3.5
132	Sierra Leone	3.3
133	Bangladesh	3.3
138	Lebanon	2.9
139	Guinea	2.3
1	Switzerland	6.7
2	Hong Kong SAR	6.5

World rank	Country	Value
22	UK	5.5
23	USA	5.4
49	China	4.7
52	India	4.6

Source: weforum.org¹⁶⁵

Table 67: Roads by Quality

World rank	Country	Value
1	UAE	6.5
5	Oman	6.4
12	Saudi Arabia	6.0
18	Bahrain	5.8
27	Malaysia	5.4
30	Brunei Darussalam	5.2
34	Qatar	5.1
43	Turkey	4.9
44	Kuwait	4.9
45	Jordan	4.8
51	Gambia, The	4.5
59	Albania	4.3
63	Suriname	4.1
67	Azerbaijan	4.0
68	Iran	4.0
70	Morocco	4.0
73	Pakistan	3.9
82	Jamaica	3.6
87	Algeria	3.4
88	Malawi	3.4
89	Indonesia	3.4
96	Senegal	3.2
97	Tajikistan	3.2
101	Chad	3.1
107	Egypt	2.9
111	Bangladesh	2.8
112	Nigeria	2.8
113	Lebanon	2.8

World rank	Country	Value
114	Sierra Leone	2.8
115	Kazakhstan	2.7
116	Yemen	2.7
117	Mauritania	2.7
123	Burkina Faso	2.6
131	Kyrgyz Republic	2.5
132	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.5
136	Guinea	2.0
2	France	6.5
3	Singapore	6.5
20	USA	5.7
24	UK	5.6
54	China	4.4
85	India	3.5

Source: Pew Forum¹⁶⁶

Table 68: Percentage of Forest area by Country

Country	% of land in forest area- 2011
Kosovo	-
Oman	0.0
Qatar	0.0
Egypt	0.1
Libya	0.1
Djibouti	0.2
Mauritania	0.2
Kuwait	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.5
Algeria	0.6
Bahrain	0.7
Niger	0.9
Yemen	1.0
Jordan	1.1
Kazakhstan	1.2
Comoros	1.4
West Bank and Gaza	1.5
Iraq	1.9

Country	% of land in forest area- 2011
Afghanistan	2.1
Pakistan	2.1
Syria	2.7
Tajikistan	2.9
Maldives	3.0
UAE	3.8
Kyrgyz Republic	5.1
Tunisia	6.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.8
Uzbekistan	7.7
Turkmenistan	8.8
Chad	9.1
Nigeria	9.5
Mali	10.2
Somalia	10.6
Bangladesh	11.1
Azerbaijan	11.3
Morocco	11.5
Lebanon	13.4
Turkey	14.9
Burkina Faso	20.4
Sudan	23.2
Guinea	26.5
Albania	28.3
Cote d'Ivoire	32.7
Tanzania	37.3
Sierra Leone	37.8
Senegal	43.8
Gambia, The	47.6
Indonesia	51.7
Malaysia	62.0
Guinea-Bissau	71.6
Brunei Darussalam	71.8
Average per MMC	15.37
Japan	68.6
South Korea	64.0
Russia	49.4

Country	% of land in forest area- 2011
Luxembourg	33.5
Norway	33.3
USA	33.3
Germany	31.8
France	29.2
India	23.1
China	22.5
United Kingdom	11.9

Source: World Bank¹⁶⁷

Unit 6

Social Development

Developed Countries: The term is generally used by IMF (International Monetary Fund). The group includes 41 countries, having Developed Economies. Out of which 33 are big countries and 9 are small.¹⁶⁸ The Group contains, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, US. The smaller countries are Andorra, Bermuda, Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Holy See, Jersey, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino. It should be noted that not a single MMC be able to attain a position in the above group.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs): the Group of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971¹⁶⁹ as having no significant economic growth, per capita GDPs normally less than \$1,000, and low literacy rates; also known as the Undeveloped Countries; the 44 LDCs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Uganda, Zambia.

In this group out of 44, 12 are MMCs.

Table 69: Energy consumption by country Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Country	Energy use 2011
Qatar	17,419
Kuwait	10,408
Brunei Darussalam	9,427
Oman	8,356
UAE	7,407
Bahrain	7,353

Saudi Arabia	6,738
Turkmenistan	4,839
Kazakhstan	4,717
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,813
Malaysia	2,639
Libya	2,186
Uzbekistan	1,628
Turkey	1,539
Lebanon	1,449
Kosovo	1,411
Azerbaijan	1,369
Iraq	1,266
Jordan	1,143
Algeria	1,108
Egypt	978
Syria	910
Tunisia	890
Indonesia	857
Nigeria	721
Albania	689
Cote d'Ivoire	579
Kyrgyz Republic	562
Morocco	539
Pakistan	482
Tanzania	448
Sudan	355
Yemen	312
Tajikistan	306
Senegal	264
Bangladesh	205
Afghanistan	-
Burkina Faso	-
Chad	-
Comoros	-
Djibouti	-
The Gambia	-
Guinea	-
Guinea-Bissau	-

Maldives	-
Mali	-
Mauritania	-
Niger	-
Sierra Leone	-
Somalia	-
Palestine	-
Average	2897
Iceland	17964
Trinidad and Tobago	15691
Luxembourg	8046
Canada	7333
USA	7032
Singapore	6452
Finland	6449
Norway	5681
Australia	5,501
Belgium	5349
South Korea	5232
Russian Federation	5113
France	3868
Germany	3811
Japan	3610
United Kingdom	2973
India	614

Source: World Bank¹⁷⁰

Table 70: MMCs in Human Development Index (HDI) - 2014 Rankings

Rank	Very high human development
1	Norway
2	Australia
3	Switzerland
4	Netherlands
5	United States
6	Germany
30	Brunei Darussalam
31	Qatar

34	Saudi Arabia
40	United Arab Emirates
44	Bahrain
46	Kuwait
-	High human development
55	Libya
56	Oman
62	Malaysia
65	Lebanon
69	Turkey
70	Kazakhstan
75	Iran
76	Azerbaijan
77	Jordan
90	Tunisia
91	China
93	Algeria
95	Albania
-	Medium human development
103	Maldives
103	Turkmenistan
107	Palestine, State of
108	Indonesia
110	Egypt
116	Uzbekistan
118	Syria
120	Iraq
125	Kyrgyzstan
129	Morocco
133	Tajikistan
135	India
142	Bangladesh
-	Low human development
146	Pakistan
152	Nigeria
154	Yemen
159	Comoros
159	Tanzania

161	Mauritania
163	Senegal
166	Sudan
169	Afghanistan
170	Djibouti
171	Côte d'Ivoire
172	Gambia
176	Mali
177	Guinea-Bissau
179	Guinea
181	Burkina Faso
183	Sierra Leone
184	Chad
187	Niger

Source: undp.org^{17/1}

Table 71: Global Hunger Index

(Higher the score more the hunger)

Country	Score 2013
Sudan (former)	27.0
Chad	26.9
Yemen	26.5
Ethiopia	25.7
Sierra Leone	22.8
Burkina Faso	22.2
India	21.3
Tanzania	20.6
Niger	20.3
Djibouti	19.5
Bangladesh	19.4
Pakistan	19.3
Somalia	18.0
Guinea	16.9
Tajikistan	16.3
Cote D'ivoire	16.1
Nigeria	15.0

Country	Score 2013
Mali	14.8
Guinea Bissau	14.3
The Gambia	14.0
Senegal	13.8
Mauritania	13.2
Indonesia	10.1
Malaysia	5.5
China	5.5
Uzbekistan	5.3
Albania	5.2
Turkey	<5
Egypt	<5
Algeria	<5
Morocco	<5
Saudi Arabia	<5
Syria	<5
Tunisia	<5
Azerbaijan	<5
Kazakhstan	<5
Jordan	<5
Libya	<5
Turkmenistan	<5
Kyrgyzstan	<5
Lebanon	<5
Kuwait	<5
Iraq	-
Afghanistan	-
UAE	-
Palestine	-
Oman	-
Kosovo	-
Qatar	-

Source: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)¹⁷²

- Higher GHI scores indicate more Hunger.

Table 72: MMCs in Global Peace Index 2012

Country	2012 rank
Qatar	12
Malaysia	20
UAE	46
Kuwait	47
Sierra Leone	52
Morocco	54
Burkina Faso	56
Djibouti	56
Oman	59
Jordan	62
Indonesia	63
Albania	66
Tunisia	72
Gambia	74
Senegal	78
Bangladesh	91
Guinea	92
Tajikistan	99
Mali	102
Kazakhstan	105
Saudi Arabia	106
Uzbekistan	110
Egypt	111
Niger	116
Turkmenistan	117
Bahrain	118
Algeria	121
Mauritania	125
Iran	128
Turkey	130
Kyrgyzstan	131
Azerbaijan	132
Lebanon	136
Yemen	143
Chad	145
Nigeria	146

Country	2012 rank
Libya	147
Syria	147
Pakistan	149
Iraq	155
Sudan	156
Afghanistan	157
Somalia	158
Iceland	1
Denmark	2
New Zealand	2
Canada	4
Japan	5
Austria	6
Ireland	6
Slovenia	8
Finland	9
Switzerland	10
United Kingdom	29
France	40
USA	88
China	89
India	142

Source: Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)¹⁷³

Table 73: Percentage of Child Labor out of Labor Force⁴

Country	Percentage
Guinea-Bissau	57
Somalia	49
Chad	48
Sierra Leone	48
Niger	43
Kyrgyzstan	40
Burkina Faso	38

⁴ Children ages 5-14 engaged in child labor.

Country	Percentage
Mali	36
Cote d'Ivoire	35
Nigeria	29
Comoros	27
Afghanistan	25
Guinea	25
The Gambia	25
Yemen	23
Senegal	22
Tanzania	21
Bangladesh	13
Albania	12
Iraq	11
Tajikistan	10
Djibouti	8
Morocco	8
Azerbaijan	7
Egypt	7
Indonesia	7
Lebanon	7
Algeria	5
Bahrain	5
Syria	4
Turkey	3
Kazakhstan	2
Brunei	-
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-
Iran	-
Jordan	-
Kosovo	-
Kuwait	-
Libya	-
Malaysia	-
Maldives	-
Mauritania	-
Mayotte	-
Oman	-

Country	Percentage
Pakistan	-
Palestine	-
Qatar	-
Saudi Arabia	-
Sudan	-
Tunisia	-
Turkmenistan	-
UAE	-
Uzbekistan	-
Western Sahara	-
Average	21.88⁵

Source: CIA World Fact Book¹⁷⁴

Table 74: Diabetes prevalence by Country 2014

Country	% of diabetics
Bahrain	14.40
Saudi Arabia	13.60
Qatar	13.30
UAE	12.20
Oman	11.10
Malaysia	10.90
Kuwait	10.80
Brunei	10.70
Egypt	10.40
Algeria	10.20
Lebanon	9.90
Turkey	9.20
Bangladesh	9.00
Iran	9.00
Libya	9.00
Tunisia	8.50
Syria	8.30
Iraq	7.80

⁵The average may come down because the data of child labor of all MMCs is not considered due to unavailability.

Middle East, N Africa	7.70
Jordan	7.50
Pakistan	7.10
Palestine	6.90
Western Sahara	6.60
Uzbekistan	6.50
Afghanistan	6.40
Morocco	6.10
Kazakhstan	6.00
Azerbaijan	5.70
Turkmenistan	5.70
Maldives	5.50
Nigeria	5.00
Kyrgyzstan	4.80
Burkina Faso	4.70
Senegal	4.60
Mali	4.50
Djibouti	4.30
Tajikistan	4.20
Tanzania	4.10
Albania	3.90
Cote d'Ivoire	3.90
Indonesia	3.90
Mauritania	3.80
Guinea	3.70
Sierra Leone	3.70
The Gambia	3.60
Guinea-Bissau	3.30
Sudan	3.30
Niger	3.20
Chad	2.90
Comoros	2.70
Yemen	2.00
Somalia	1.80
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-
Kosovo	-
Mayotte	-
Average	6.69

USA	12.30
Germany	11.00
South Korea	7.70
France	7.10
Russia	7.00
India	6.70
Taiwan	5.90
Italy	5.50
Luxembourg	4.30
Japan	3.70
China	3.10
Norway	2.80
UK	2.80

Source: allcountries.org¹⁷⁵

Table 75: Universal Healthcare by Country 2014

Universal health care, sometimes referred to as universal health coverage, universal coverage, or universal care, usually refers to a health care system which provides health care and financial protection to all its citizens.¹⁷⁶

Country	Start Date	System Type
Kuwait	1950	Single Payer
Bahrain	1957	Single Payer
Brunei	1958	Single Payer
UAE	1971	Single Payer
Norway	1912	Single Payer
New Zealand	1938	Two Tier
Japan	1938	Single Payer
Germany	1941	Insurance Mandate
Belgium	1945	Insurance Mandate
United Kingdom	1948	Single Payer
Sweden	1955	Single Payer
Canada	1966	Single Payer
Netherlands	1966	Two-Tier
Austria	1967	Insurance Mandate
Finland	1972	Single Payer
Slovenia	1972	Single Payer
Denmark	1973	Two-Tier

Luxembourg	1973	Insurance Mandate
France	1974	Two-Tier
Australia	1975	Two Tier
Ireland	1977	Two-Tier
Italy	1978	Single Payer
Portugal	1979	Single Payer
Cyprus	1980	Single Payer
Greece	1983	Insurance Mandate
Spain	1986	Single Payer
South Korea	1988	Insurance Mandate
Iceland	1990	Single Payer
Hong Kong	1993	Two-Tier
Singapore	1993	Two-Tier
Switzerland	1994	Insurance Mandate
Israel	1995	Two-Tier
USA	2014	Insurance Mandate

Source: truecostblog.com¹⁷⁷

Table 76: Hospital Beds per 10,000 persons 2013

Country	Beds/10,000 Population
Algeria	(NA)
Chad	(NA)
Comoros	(NA)
Mauritania	(NA)
Mayotte	(NA)
Niger	(NA)
Nigeria	(NA)
Senegal	(NA)
Sierra Leone	(NA)
Somalia	(NA)
West Bank and Gaza	(NA)
Western Sahara	(NA)
Mali	1
Guinea	3
Afghanistan	4
Burkina Faso	4
Bangladesh	6

Indonesia	6
Pakistan	6
Sudan	7
Yemen	7
Gambia	11
Morocco	11
Qatar	12
Iraq	13
Djibouti	14
Syria	15
Egypt	17
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17
Bahrain	18
Jordan	18
Malaysia	18
Oman	18
UAE	19
Kuwait	20
Tunisia	21
Saudi Arabia	22
Albania	24
Turkey	25
Brunei Darussalam	28
Lebanon	35
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	37
Turkmenistan	41
Maldives	43
Uzbekistan	45
Azerbaijan	46
Kyrgyzstan	48
Tajikistan	55
Kazakhstan	76
Average	21.92
India	9
USA	30
UK	30
Barbados	66
France	66

Mongolia	67
Lithuania	68
Czech Republic	70
Hungary	72
Austria	76
Germany	82
Ukraine	87
Russian Federation	97
South Korea	103
Belarus	111
North Korea	132
Japan	137
Monaco	165
World	30

Source: kff.org¹⁷⁸

Table 77: Physicians (Per 10,000 population) 2013

Country	Physicians
Comoros	(NA)
Equatorial Guinea	(NA)
Mayotte	(NA)
Suriname	(NA)
Turkmenistan	(NA)
West Bank and Gaza	(NA)
Western Sahara	(NA)
Niger	0.2
Sierra Leone	0.2
Chad	0.4
Somalia	0.4
Burkina Faso	0.5
Senegal	0.6
Mali	0.8
Guinea	1.0
Gambia	1.1
Mauritania	1.3
Afghanistan	1.9
Indonesia	2.0

Country	Physicians
Yemen	2.0
Djibouti	2.3
Sudan	2.8
Bangladesh	3.6
Nigeria	4.0
Iraq	6.1
Morocco	6.2
Pakistan	8.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.9
Saudi Arabia	9.4
Albania	11.1
Malaysia	12.0
Algeria	12.1
Tunisia	12.2
Brunei Darussalam	13.6
Bahrain	14.9
Syria	15.0
Maldives	16.0
Turkey	17.1
Kuwait	17.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.0
Tajikistan	19.0
UAE	19.3
Oman	20.5
Kyrgyzstan	24.7
Uzbekistan	25.4
Jordan	25.6
Qatar	27.6
Egypt	28.3
Azerbaijan	33.8
Lebanon	35.4
Kazakhstan	38.4
Average	11.88
India	6.5
USA	24.2
United Kingdom	27.7
France	33.8

Country	Physicians
Australia	38.5
Switzerland	40.8
Norway	41.6
Georgia	42.4
Russian Federation	43.1
Austria	48.6
Monaco	70.6
World	13.9

Source: kff.org¹⁷⁹

Table 78: Nurses and Midwives per 10, 000 persons 2013

Country	Nurses and Midwives
Afghanistan	(NA)
Comoros	(NA)
Guinea	(NA)
Iraq	(NA)
Mayotte	(NA)
Turkmenistan	(NA)
West Bank and Gaza	(NA)
Western Sahara	(NA)
Somalia	1.1
Niger	1.4
Sierra Leone	1.7
Chad	1.9
Bangladesh	2.2
Senegal	4.2
Mali	4.3
Pakistan	5.6
Burkina Faso	5.7
Mauritania	6.7
Yemen	6.8
Djibouti	8.0
Sudan	8.4
Gambia	8.7
Morocco	8.9

Country	Nurses and Midwives
Indonesia	13.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.1
Nigeria	16.1
Syria	18.6
Algeria	19.5
Saudi Arabia	21.0
Lebanon	22.3
Turkey	24.0
Malaysia	32.8
Tunisia	32.8
Egypt	35.2
Bahrain	38.6
Albania	39.0
Jordan	40.5
UAE	40.9
Maldives	44.5
Tajikistan	44.8
Oman	44.9
Kuwait	45.5
Kyrgyzstan	58.2
Libya	68.0
Azerbaijan	68.4
Brunei Darussalam	70.2
Qatar	73.7
Kazakhstan	82.8
Uzbekistan	106.8
Average	29.09
Norway	319.3
Finland	239.6
Belgium	222.1
Switzerland	174.9
Monaco	172.2
Luxembourg	171.0
Denmark	160.9
Niue	160.0

Country	Nurses and Midwives
Germany	113.8
New Zealand	108.7
Uzbekistan	106.8
Belarus	105.3
Canada	104.3
USA	98.2
Australia	95.9
United Kingdom	94.7
France	93.0
Cuba	90.5
China	15.1
India	10.0
World	29.0

Source: kff.org¹⁸⁰

Table 79: Number of Passenger and Commercial Vehicle
(Light Truck, Truck and Bus)
(Figures in thousands of units)

Country	2007	2006	Percent change
Indonesia	44,300	41,300	7.3
pass.	37,826	35,265	7.3
comm.	6,474	6,035	7.3
Turkey	25,795	23,905	13.6
pass.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
comm.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	336,700	274,230	22.8
pass.	151,530	119,980	26.3
comm.	185,170	154,430	19.9
U.S.	195,000	200,281	-2.6
pass.	154,100	158,729	-2.9
comm.	40,900	41,552	-1.6
Japan	176,207	175,916	0.2
pass.	136,731	134,594	1.6
comm.	39,476	41,322	-4.5
South Korea	85,853	81,508	5.3

Country	2007	2006	Percent change
pass.	68,771	65,231	5.4
comm.	17,082	16,277	4.9
Germany	75,218	75,342	-0.2
pass.	63,480	63,792	-0.5
comm.	11,738	11,550	1.6
France	61,300	59,000	3.9
pass.	54,000	51,700	4.4
comm.	7,300	7,300	n.c.
Brazil	n.a.	42,216	n.a.
pass.	n.a.	29,212	n.a.
comm.	n.a.	13,004	n.a.
Russia	42,330	40,417	4.7
pass.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
comm.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India	33,695	32,880	2.5
pass.	15,701	15,930	-1.4
comm.	17,994	16,950	6.2
Canada	33,303	30,216	10.2
pass.	28,081	20,346	38
comm.	5,222	9,870	-47.1
Italy	31,140	32,017	-2.7
pass.	28,700	29,547	-2.9
comm.	2,440	2,470	-1.2
Poland	30,747	28,931	6.3
pass.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
comm.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Thailand	n.a.	26,931*	n.a.
pass.	13,903	12,931	7.5
comm.	n.a.	14,000*	n.a.
Romania	16,600	14,761	12.5
pass.	16,000	14,209	12.6
comm.	600	552	8.7
Worldwide	n.a.	1,353,000	n.a.
pass.	n.a.	970,000	n.a.
comm.	n.a.	383,000	n.a.

Source: rubbernews.com¹⁸¹

Table 80: Number of Website Hosting Providers by Country 2013

Country	Number of Webhosts
Turkey	359
Indonesia	319
Pakistan	110
Saudi Arabia	101
Iran	92
Malaysia	90
Bangladesh	75
Egypt	58
UAE	47
Afghanistan	38
Nigeria	38
Algeria	27
Morocco	24
Azerbaijan	20
Albania	17
Iraq	16
Tanzania	15
Bahrain	12
Qatar	12
Kuwait	11
Oman	10
Brunei	8
Jordan	7
Sudan	6
The Gambia	6
Chad	5
Cote d'Ivoire	5
Kazakhstan	5
Tunisia	5
Lebanon	4
Maldives	4
Yemen	4
Burkina Faso	3
Mali	3
Syria	3

Libya	2
Mayotte	2
Senegal	2
Somalia	2
Western Sahara	2
Cocos (Keeling) Island	1
Comoros	1
Djibouti	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Mauritania	1
Niger	1
Palestine	1
Sierra Leone	1
Uzbekistan	1
Guinea	-
Kosovo	-
Tajikistan	-
Turkmenistan	-
Average per MMC	29
Muslim World Total	1578
USA	2357
UK	1089
India	549
Germany	526
France	348
China	113
Israel	72

Source: <http://www.web-hosting-top.com>¹⁸²

Table 81: Number of Websites hosted by Countries, 2013

Country	No. of Sites	Ranking 2013
Turkey	8,498	14
Iran	3,925	28
Indonesia	3,671	30
Malaysia	1,996	38

Country	No. of Sites	Ranking 2013
Pakistan	1,225	47
Kazakhstan	864	53
Saudi Arabia	375	61
Azerbaijan	324	65
Egypt	319	67
UAE	303	69
Uzbekistan	203	74
Bangladesh	122	78
Kuwait	108	81
Kyrgyzstan	86	84
Morocco	86	85
Nigeria	74	90
Jordan	69	91
Bahrain	65	92
Tunisia	64	93
Qatar	59	96
Algeria	51	98
Afghanistan	7	-
Average per MMC	416	-
Muslim World Total	22,487	-
USA	421,228	1
Germany	70,587	2
China	35,908	3
UK	35,500	4
Russia	35,245	5
France	34,498	6
Japan	29,898	7
Netherlands	25,632	8
Canada	18,116	9

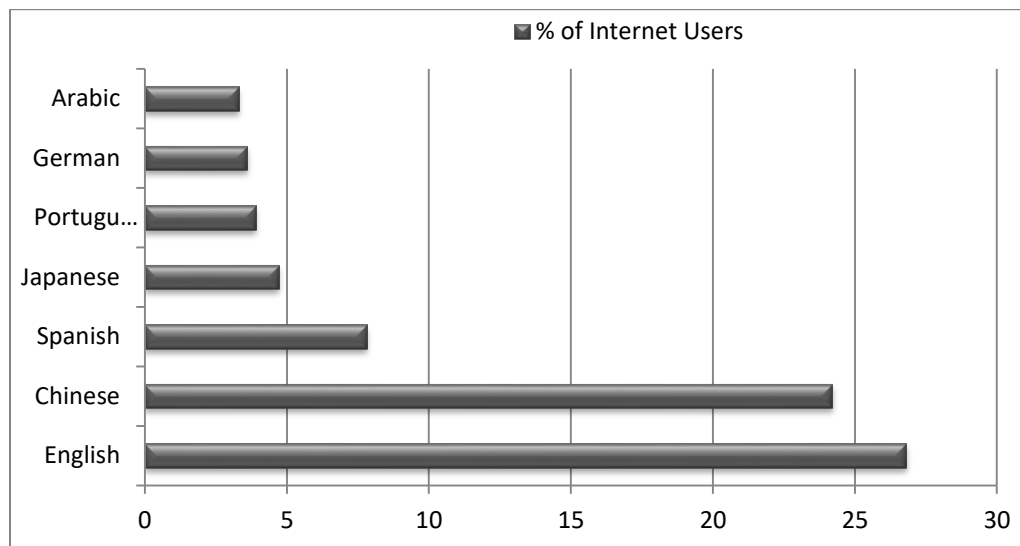
Source: royal.pingdom.com¹⁸³

Table 82: Top Languages used in the Web
(Number of Internet Users by Language)

Top Languages in the Internet	Internet Users by Language	Internet Penetration by Language	Growth in Internet (2000 - 2011)	Internet Users % of Total	World Population for this Language (2011 Estimate)
Arabic	65,365,400	18.8 %	2,501.2 %	3.3 %	347,002,991
English	565,004,126	43.4 %	301.4 %	26.8 %	1,302,275,670
Chinese	509,965,013	37.2 %	1,478.7%	24.2 %	1,372,226,042
Spanish	164,968,742	39.0 %	807.4 %	7.8 %	423,085,806
Japanese	99,182,000	78.4 %	110.7 %	4.7 %	126,475,664
Portuguese	82,586,600	32.5 %	990.1 %	3.9 %	253,947,594
German	75,422,674	79.5 %	174.1 %	3.6 %	94,842,656

Source: internetworldstats.com¹⁸⁴

Chart 5: Percentage of Internet Users by Language



Source: internetworldstats.com¹⁸⁵

Table 83: Internet users per 100 persons

Country name	2009	2012
Qatar	53.1	88.1
Bahrain	53.0	88.0
UAE	64.0	85.0
Kuwait	50.8	79.2
Malaysia	55.9	65.8
Lebanon	30.1	61.2
Brunei Darussalam	49.0	60.3
Oman	26.8	60.0
Morocco	41.3	55.0
Albania	41.2	54.7
Azerbaijan	27.4	54.2
Saudi Arabia	38.0	54.0
Kazakhstan	18.2	53.3
Turkey	36.4	45.1
Egypt	25.7	44.1
Tunisia	34.1	41.4
Jordan	26.0	41.0
Maldives	24.8	38.9
Uzbekistan	17.1	36.5
Nigeria	20.0	32.9
Iran	11.1	26.0
Syria	17.3	24.3
Kyrgyzstan	17.0	21.7
Sudan	0	21.0
Libya	10.8	19.9
Senegal	14.5	19.2
Yemen	10.0	17.4
Indonesia	6.9	15.4
Algeria	11.2	15.2
Tajikistan	10.1	14.5
Gambia, The	7.6	12.4
Pakistan	7.5	10.0
Djibouti	4.0	8.3
Turkmenistan	2.0	7.2
Iraq	1.1	7.1
Bangladesh	3.1	6.3

Country name	2009	2012
Comoros	3.5	6.0
Afghanistan	3.6	5.5
Mauritania	2.3	5.4
Burkina Faso	1.1	3.7
Mali	1.8	2.2
Chad	1.5	2.1
Guinea	0.9	1.5
Niger	0.8	1.4
Somalia	1.2	1.4
Sierra Leone	0.3	1.3
Kosovo	-	-
Palestine	32.2	-
Average	19.5	30.76
Iceland	93.0	96.0
Norway	92.1	95.0
Sweden	91.0	94.0
Denmark	86.8	93.0
Netherlands	89.6	93.0
Luxembourg	87.3	92.0
Bermuda	83.3	91.3
Finland	82.5	91.0
New Zealand	79.7	89.5
Liechtenstein	75.0	89.4
Monaco	70.1	87.0
United Kingdom	83.6	87.0
Canada	80.3	86.8
Andorra	78.5	86.4
Faeroe Islands	75.2	85.3
Switzerland	81.3	85.2
South Korea	81.6	84.1
Germany	79.0	84.0
Antigua and Barbuda	74.2	83.8
France	71.6	83.0
Australia	74.3	82.3
Belgium	70.0	82.0
Austria	73.5	81.0
USA	71.0	81.0

Country name	2009	2012
China	28.9	42.3
India	5.1	12.6

Source: worldbank.org¹⁸⁶

Table 84: Percentage of Internet Penetration by Country

Country or Region Name	% of Internet Penetration	Data date
Brunei Darussalam	78.0	Dec/2011
Bahrain	77.0	Jun/2012
UAE	70.9	June/2012
Qatar	66.5	Mar/2011
Malaysia	61.7	Dec/2011
Palestinian Territory	58.9	Dec/2011
Oman	57.5	Dec/2011
Azerbaijan	50.0	June/2012
Saudi Arabia	49.7	Dec/2011
Morocco	49.0	Dec/2011
Albania	49.0	Jun/2012
Turkey	46.3	Dec/2011
Kuwait	42.4	June/2010
Middle East	40.2	June/2012
Kyrgyzstan	39.3	June/2010
Tunisia	36.3	Dec/2011
Kazakhstan	35.1	Dec/2011
Lebanon	33.0	Dec/2011
Uzbekistan	30.2	Jun/2012
Maldives	28.9	Dec/2011
Nigeria	26.5	Dec/2011
Syria	22.5	June/2012
Kosovo	20.7	Dec/2008
Senegal	15.7	Dec/2011
Pakistan	15.5	Dec/2011
Yemen	14.9	Jun/2012
Algeria	14.0	June/2012
Tajikistan	10.4	Dec/2011
Sudan	9.3	Sept/2009

Country or Region Name	% of Internet Penetration	Data date
Average	6.506	-
Indonesia	22.4	Dec/2011
Libya	5.9	Dec/2011
Comoros	5.5	Jun/2012
Mayotte (FR)	5.1	Dec/2011
Afghanistan	5.0	Jun/2012
Bangladesh	5.0	Jun/2012
Mauritania	3.1	Dec/2011
Burkina Faso	3.0	Jun/2012
Mali	2.9	Dec/2011
Turkmenistan	2.2	Dec/2011
Chad	1.9	Jun/2012
Somalia	1.1	June/2010
Sierra Leone	0.9	Dec/2011
Niger	0.8	Dec/2011
Western Sahara	0	June/2011
Average	47.68	-
Norway	97.2	Dec/2011
Sweden	92.9	Dec/2011
Luxembourg	91.4	Dec/2011
Netherlands	89.5	Dec/2011
United Kingdom	83.6	Dec/2011
South Korea	82.7	Dec/2011
Germany	82.7	Dec/2011
North America	78.6	June/2012
USA	78.3	Dec/2011
Singapore	77.2	June/2010
France	77.2	Dec/2011
China	45.6	Dec/2013
India	10.2	Dec/2011
World Total (Est.)	40.7	Mar/2014

Source: internetworldstats.com¹⁸⁷

Unit 7

Standard of Research and Development

Here by Research and Development means ‘to add something new in the human knowledge’. From very first day of the human appearance on Earth, man started searching new things and hidden treasures of nature. Every coming civilization added new things and give new knowledge. Among them were Babylonians, Egyptians, Aztecs, Greek, Chinese, Arabs and now Westerners.

PhDs awarded by Country

PhDs produced by a country is another important indicator which reflects the production of the experts of different fields of a country. The list below shows the number PhDs produced by MMCs followed by the leading nations producing PhDs in the world. We have not found any other source which has latest data than this list so we have to depend on this list. The list have three year data but not in the uniform manner. It should be noted that the names of the countries which were not mentioned in the list were also not mentioned in the source list. The largest number of PhDs produced by a Muslim country is Tunisia which produced 1863 Doctorates in 2008 however the data of 2009 and 2010 is not available in the source list. In 2010 Turkey produced 884 PhDs while in the same year China produced 48,987¹⁸⁸ PhDs and USA produced 48,069¹⁸⁹ PhDs. It is noteworthy that according to official information published on the website of the Chinese Ministry of Education, the country was aimed to award 125153 doctorates in 2011¹⁹⁰. However the data of 2011 and 2012 is not available to us. But it is obvious that MMCs are far behind in producing Doctorates than other leading countries both on quantitative and qualitative levels.

Table 87: Number of Researchers per million people

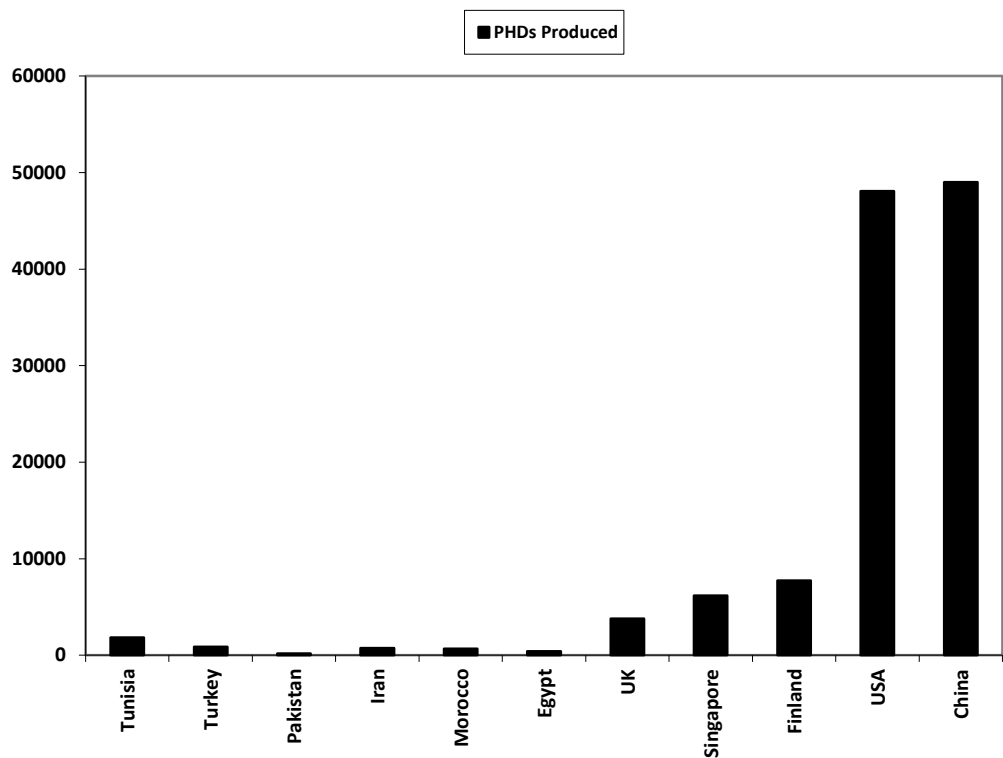
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students are also included.

Country	Year of Data	No. of PhDs Awarded
Tunisia	2008	1863
Malaysia	2011	1,643

Country	Year of Data	No. of PhDs Awarded
Pakistan	2014	1249 ¹⁹¹
Turkey	2010	892
Morocco	2011	864
Kazakhstan	2011	652
Uzbekistan	2011	534
Egypt	2011	524
Iraq	2011	426
Palestine	2010	327
Oman	2011	160
Kuwait	2011	132
Indonesia	2009	90
Burkina Faso	2010	48
Gambia, The	2011	34
Muslim World Total	-	9,438
Average per MMC	-	174
China	2010	48,987 ¹⁹²
USA	2010	48,069 ¹⁹³
Finland	2011	7,423
Denmark	2011	6,723
Singapore	2010	6307
South Korea	2010	5,451
Norway	2011	5,504
Sweden	2011	5,191
Luxembourg	2011	5,105
Japan	2010	5,151
Canada	2010	4,368
Germany	2010	3,950
France	2010	3,789
UK	2011	4,202

Source: World Bank¹⁹⁴

Chart 6: PHDs produced by Country



The above table and chart shows the PHD production of MMCs and other leading nations. On quantity level the production level is too low in MMCs. Only 13 MMCs out of 54 are able to produce PHDs. Moreover the quantity is also too low in comparison to other leadings. The numbers of all PHDs produced by MMCs collectively is 9438 whereas Finland alone produced 7,722 PHDs in 2010. The production of China and USA is extremely high. China produced 48,987 PHDs in 2010 and USA produced 49,096 in the same year. China, USA, Finland, Iceland, Denmark are those countries which produced individually more PHDs than the MMCs produced collectively.

Book titles published by country

Book publishing is an important tool to measure the intellectual development of a nation. 38.5% of total books are published in UK, USA, and China. Top six countries are producing 54.8 % of total books published in the whole World and

there is no MMC among them. The collective gain of all MMCs is 224,867 whereas China, USA and UK are producing 369523, 328259, 149800 titles respectively in a year. See the table below.

Table 88: Number of Book titles published by country

Country	No. of Titles Published	Share out of World (%)	Year
Iran	53,958	2.4	2010
Turkey	43,100	1.9	2011
Indonesia	24,000	1.0	2009
Malaysia	17,923	0.8	2011
Egypt	9,022	0.4	2000
Saudi Arabia	3,900	0.177	1996
Pakistan	3811	0.173	2012
Lebanon	3,686	-	2005
Afghanistan	2,795	-	1990
Nigeria	1,314	-	1991
Kazakhstan	1,226	-	1996
Syria	1,138	-	2004
Uzbekistan	1,003	-	1996
Morocco	918	-	1996
Tunisia	720	-	1996
Algeria	670	-	1996
Azerbaijan	542	-	1996
Jordan	511	-	1996
Turkmenistan	450	-	1994
Kyrgyzstan	420	-	1998
Albania	381	-	1991
UAE	293	-	1993
Qatar	209	-	1996
Kuwait	196	-	1992
Tanzania	172	-	1990
Tajikistan	132	-	1996
Palestine	114	-	1996

Country	No. of Titles Published	Share out of World (%)	Year
Brunei	91	-	2009
Bahrain	40	-	1996
Libya	26	-	1994
Mali	14	-	1995
The Gambia	14	-	1996
Burkina Faso	12	-	1996
Oman	7	-	1996
Average per MMC	3200	-	-
Muslim World Total	172,808	7.8	-
China	440,000	20.0	2013
USA	304,912	13.8	2013
UK	184,000	8.3	2011
Russia	120,512	5.4	2013
India	90,000	4.0	2013
Japan	82,589	3.7	2013
Germany	82,048	3.7	2011
World Total	2,200,000	100	2011

Source: worldometers.info¹⁹⁵

Table 89: Number of Scientific and Humanities Journals by country 2013

Country	No of Journals
Malaysia	257
Turkey	66
Pakistan	63
Iran	38
Saudi Arabia	6
Bangladesh	4
Egypt	2
Average per MMC	8
Muslim World Total	436
USA	3794
UK	2336
Netherlands	809

Germany	654
India	463
Japan	290
China	162

Source: scientific.thomsonreuters.com¹⁹⁶

Table 90: Number of Scientific and Technical Journal Articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.

	Country name	No. of articles 2011	Share out of World (%)
1	Turkey	8,328	1.4
2	Iran	8,176	1.4
3	Egypt	2,515	0.4
4	Malaysia	2,092	0.35
5	Saudi Arabia	1,491	0.25
6	Pakistan	1,268	0.21
7	Tunisia	1,016	0.17
8	Algeria	599	0.10
9	Nigeria	439	-
10	Morocco	386	-
11	Jordan	342	-
12	UAE	324	-
13	Bangladesh	291	-
14	Indonesia	270	-
15	Lebanon	251	-
16	Kuwait	202	-
17	Azerbaijan	149	-
18	Oman	144	-
19	Uzbekistan	141	-
20	Tanzania	121	-
21	Qatar	111	-
22	Syria	110	-

23	Iraq	96	-
24	Kazakhstan	87	-
25	Senegal	79	-
26	Sudan	69	-
27	Burkina Faso	53	-
28	Cote d'Ivoire	44	-
29	Bahrain	40	-
30	Yemen	33	-
31	Mali	29	-
32	Albania	27	-
33	Libya	18	-
34	Niger	18	-
35	Tajikistan	18	-
36	Kyrgyzstan	17	-
37	Brunei Darussalam	15	-
38	Gambia, The	13	-
39	Afghanistan	8	-
40	Mauritania	6	-
41	Guinea-Bissau	5	-
42	Guinea	4	-
43	Sierra Leone	4	-
44	Chad	2	-
45	Djibouti	1	-
46	Somalia	1	-
47	Turkmenistan	1	-
48	Comoros	0	-
49	Kosovo	0	-
50	Maldives	0	-
	Average per MMC	545	0.09
	Muslim World Total	29,454	5.0
	USA	208,601	35.8
	China	89,894	15.4
	Japan	47,106	8.0
	Germany	46,259	7.94
	UK	46,035	7.90
	France	31,686	5.4
	Italy	26,503	4.5
	South Korea	25,593	4.3

	Spain	22,910	3.9
	India	22,481	3.8
	Australia	20,603	3.5
	Netherlands	15,508	2.6
	World	582,012	100

Source: World Bank¹⁹⁷

Table 91: Charges for the use of intellectual property¹⁹⁸, payments and receipts in 2012 (BoP, in current US\$)

The receipts of the payments against the sale of intellectual property rights also indicate the technological advancement of a nation, because it shows the intellectual and technological superiority of the recipient over the buyer. In terms of the receipts the collective gain of the MMCs was \$ 239,002,030 in 2012 while the receipt of USA was \$ 124,182,000,000 in the same year; it means that the amount received by MMCs collectively is 0.19% of what USA has received individually. See the table below.

Country name	Payments 2012	Share out of World (%)	Receipts 2012	Share out of World (%)
Malaysia	1,532,375,826	0.6	135,374,744	0.05
Indonesia	1,800,089,222	0.7	58,049,486	0.02
Tunisia	12,804,985	0.005	23,112,999	0.009
Pakistan	161,410,000	0.06	6,540,000	0.002
Maldives	2,270,000	-	3,286,505	0.001
Algeria	136,978,299	0.05	2,844,581	-
Kyrgyzstan	7,755,518	-	2,745,240	-
Morocco	56,845,014	-	1,878,245	-
Albania	23,378,965	-	1,668,465	-
Lebanon	20,613,023	-	1,537,487	-
Sierra Leone	408,617	-	1,069,329	-
Tajikistan	116,000	-	499,600	-
Bangladesh	10,841,608	-	207,160	-
Kosovo	405,827	-	160,189	-
Azerbaijan	28,180,000	-	28,000	-
Turkey	741,000,000	-	-	-

Country name	Payments 2012	Share out of World (%)	Receipts 2012	Share out of World (%)
Egypt	344,700,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	251,905,315	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	152,394,296	-	-	-
Afghanistan	15,693,446	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,506,853	-	-	-
Guinea	620,000	-	-	-
Sudan	4,000	-	-	-
Average per MMC	98100681	-	4425963	-
Muslim World Total	5,302,296,814	2.0	239,002,030	0.09
USA	39,889,000,000	15.6	124,182,000,000	51.2
Japan	19,897,558,093	7.8	31,892,291,572	13.1
Germany	12,242,599,905	4.8	13,870,402,170	5.7
UK	8,413,277,030	3.3	12,485,839,443	5.14
France	9,574,384,043	3.7	12,407,943,395	5.11
Sweden	2,348,685,967	-	6,729,018,690	-
Netherlands	3,626,781,390	-	5,560,609,996	-
Ireland	42,103,106,276	16.5	4,996,928,985	-
Italy	6,048,865,965	-	4,059,555,010	-
Canada	10,867,026,210	-	3,744,956,714	-
South Korea	8,386,900,000	-	3,435,500,000	-
Finland	1,637,402,940	-	3,315,525,773	-
Belgium	2,642,181,793	-	2,650,735,330	-
Singapore	16,510,996,960	6.4	1,648,987,149	0.68
Spain	2,371,107,151	-	1,274,602,306	-
Hungary	1,351,193,836	-	1,094,753,940	-
Israel	1,072,500,000	-	1,056,500,000	-
China	17,748,983,437	6.9	1,044,102,041	0.43
Australia	4,185,574,002	-	965,172,427	-
Austria	1,543,395,604	-	775,516,977	-
Luxembourg	568,046,853	-	720,971,847	-
Russia	7,629,280,000	-	664,200,000	-
Brazil	3,666,480,099	-	510,711,776	-

Country name	Payments 2012	Share out of World (%)	Receipts 2012	Share out of World (%)
Norway	587,756,889	-	350,255,511	-
Romania	454,000,000	-	346,000,000	-
India	3,990,055,617	1.5	321,445,174	0.13
World	254,324,143,690	100	242,490,699,132	100

Source: World Bank¹⁹⁹

Table 92: Number of Patent applications filed by residents²⁰⁰ and nonresidents in 2012

Human creativity and inventiveness is essential to find out solutions for a sustainable development, and Intellectual property rights are an important tool for stimulating and rewarding that creativity. Simultaneously it also shows the creativeness of a nation but here also the representation of Muslims is too undermining. See the table below. The numbers of applications filed by the residents of all MMCs collectively are 2.7 % of what the residents of USA filed in 2012. See the table below.

Country	residents	nonresidents
Turkey	4,434	232
Malaysia	1,114	5,826
Egypt	683	1,528
Uzbekistan	257	253
Morocco	197	843
Azerbaijan	144	-
Algeria	119	781
Kyrgyzstan	110	1
Pakistan	96	798
Bangladesh	67	287
Jordan	48	346
Yemen	36	49
Cote d'Ivoire	26	1
Bahrain	3	161
Qatar	3	58
Tajikistan	3	3

Country	residents	nonresidents
Average per MMC	135	206
Muslim World Total	7,340	11,167
Share of Muslim World	0.5%	1.5%
USA	268,782	274,033
China	535,313	117,464
Japan	287,013	55,783
South Korea	148,136	40,779
India	9,553	34,402
Canada	4,709	30,533
Brazil	4,804	25,312
Australia	2,627	23,731
Russia	28,701	15,510
Germany	46,620	14,720
Mexico	1,294	14,020
Hong Kong SAR, China	171	12,817
Singapore	1,081	8,604
United Kingdom	15,370	7,865
South Africa	608	6,836
Thailand	1,020	5,726
New Zealand	1,425	5,674
Israel	1,319	5,473
World Total	1,430,327	739,805

Source: World Bank and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)²⁰¹

Table 93: All patents granted 1977-2014

Origin	2014	All Years
Malaysia	271	2423
Saudi Arabia	294	1149
Turkey	103	612
Kuwait	101	384
Indonesia	15	312
Egypt	45	245
UAE	60	198
Iran	29	168
Lebanon	8	109

Origin	2014	All Years
Pakistan	10	88
Morocco	1	51
Jordan	7	46
Tunisia	5	37
Nigeria	0	36
Kazakhstan	1	31
Qatar	5	27
Oman	3	22
Syria	1	21
Azerbaijan	2	17
Uzbekistan	0	13
Bahrain	3	12
Iraq	0	10
Bangladesh	2	8
Algeria	0	6
Senegal	1	6
Tanzania	0	5
Brunei Darussalam	0	4
Cote D'ivoire	0	4
Kyrgyzstan	0	4
Albania	0	3
Yemen	0	3
Afghanistan	1	2
Chad	0	2
Guinea	1	2
Burkina Faso	0	1
Cocos Islands	0	1
Mauritania	0	1
Djibouti	0	0
Guinea Bissau	0	0
Kosovo	0	0
Libya	0	0
Maldives	0	0
Mali	0	0
Mayotte	0	0
Niger	0	0

Origin	2014	All Years
Palestine	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0
Somalia	0	0
Sudan	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0
The Gambia	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0
Western Sahara	0	0
Average per MMC	17	112
Muslim World Total	969	6063
Share of Muslim World	0.2%	0.1%
USA	158713	2874103
EU	48365	870660
Japan	56006	1014977
Germany	16605	330280
Taiwan	12254	150121
South Korea	18161	146153
China	7921	36440
Israel	3617	32095
India	3044	14450
Singapore	1010	8996
World total	326039	5413873

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office²⁰²

Table 94: Number of Utility Patent Applications Filed in USA, by Country during 1965-2013

Country of Origin	2013	All years
Malaysia	506	4679
Saudi Arabia	649	2626
Turkey	203	1455
Kuwait	116	626
Egypt	80	616
UAE	135	564
Iran	32	482

Country of Origin	2013	All years
Indonesia	37	415
Pakistan	48	241
Lebanon	20	229
Jordan	24	163
Morocco	2	107
Nigeria	7	105
Tunisia	16	96
Qatar	18	75
Kazakhstan	11	65
Oman	1	43
Syria	1	39
Azerbaijan	4	34
Iraq	2	34
Bahrain	7	32
Algeria	2	29
Bangladesh	9	25
Uzbekistan	2	23
United Arab Rep.	00	20
Senegal	0	16
Brunei	2	13
Cote d'Ivoire	0	9
Tanzania	0	9
Libya	0	8
Sudan	0	8
Guinea	0	7
Mali	0	7
Albania	0	6
Afghanistan	0	5
Kyrgyzstan	1	5
Mauritania	0	4
Niger	0	3
Yemen	0	3
Chad	0	2
Palestine	0	2
Turkmenistan	0	2
Burkina Faso	0	1

Country of Origin	2013	All years
Cocos Islands	0	1
Comoros	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	1
Tajikistan	1	1
Djibouti	0	0
Guinea Bissau	0	0
Kosovo	0	0
Maldives	0	0
Mayotte	0	0
Somalia	0	0
The Gambia	0	0
Western Sahara	0	0
Average per MMC	35	239
Muslim World Total	1936	12937
Share of Muslim World	0.3	0.1%
U.S.A.	287,831	5,848,950
Japan	84,967	1,740,410
EU	54,070	1,271,177
China	15,093	74,863
Germany	30,551	670,577
South Korea	33,499	302,067
United Kingdom	12,807	299,148
Taiwan	21,262	287,664
Switzerland	4,747	108,582
Netherlands	4,467	91,805
Sweden	4,509	88,476
Israel	7,237	74,544
India	6,600	38,596
World	571,612	10,628,263

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office²⁰³

Table 95: Granting percentage of patents

(Granting percentage is percentage of patents granted out of applications filed)

Region	Granted	Filed	Granting %
Muslim World	6063	12937	46.8
USA	2874103	5,848,950	49.1
EU	870660	1,271,177	68.4
Japan	1014977	1,740,410	58.3
Germany	330280	670,577	49.2
China	36440	74,863	48.6
Taiwan	150121	287,664	52.1
South Korea	146153	302,067	48.3
Israel	32095	74,544	43.0
India	14450	38,596	37.4
World total	5413873	10,628,263	50.9

Table 96: Patents Granted to Universities during Jan 01, 1969 - Dec 31, 1999

Country	Patents
Turkey	5
Egypt	5
Malaysia	4
Lebanon	3
Average per MMC	0.3
Muslim World Total	17
Share of Muslim World	0.05%
USA	29415
Canada	48
Germany	47
Japan	47
Israel	42
UK	34
France	32
India	8
World total	29858

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office²⁰⁴

Table 97: Number of Design Patents Granted to top five organizations in 2013**(Granted: Jan 01, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013)**

Organization	No of patents granted
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	515
Microsoft Corporation	409
Nike, Inc.	281
Apple, Inc.	171
LG Electronics Inc.	162
Total	9646
Muslim Organizations	0

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office²⁰⁵**Table 98: High-technology exports 2012**

	Country	Exports 2012 (\$)
1	Malaysia	61,223,128,484
2	Indonesia	4,962,402,547
3	Kazakhstan	3,539,236,310
4	Turkey	1,979,030,628
5	Morocco	889,025,706
6	Pakistan	309,016,315
7	Oman	167,104,202
8	Tanzania	94,598,416
9	Nigeria	77,185,633
10	Egypt	74,587,997
11	Brunei Darussalam	65,481,453
12	Azerbaijan	41,513,310
13	Lebanon	39,298,966
14	Kyrgyzstan	15,625,774
15	Senegal	6,840,305
16	Albania	4,819,147
17	Mali	2,187,956
18	Niger	2,111,344
19	Algeria	2,028,775
20	Yemen	584,691
	Afghanistan	-

	Country	Exports 2012 (\$)
	Bahrain	-
	Bangladesh	-
	Burkina Faso	-
	Chad	-
	Comoros	-
	Cote d'Ivoire	-
	Djibouti	-
	Gambia, The	-
	Guinea	-
	Guinea-Bissau	-
	Iran, Islamic Rep.	-
	Iraq	-
	Jordan	-
	Kosovo	-
	Kuwait	-
	Libya	-
	Maldives	-
	Mauritania	-
	Qatar	-
	Saudi Arabia	-
	Sierra Leone	-
	Somalia	-
	Sudan	-
	Syria	-
	Tajikistan	-
	Tunisia	-
	Turkmenistan	-
	UAE	-
	Uzbekistan	-
	West Bank and Gaza	-
	Average per MMC	1361033480
	Muslim World Total	73,495,807,959
	Share of Muslim World	3.7%
	EU	636,745,551,859
	China	505,645,680,350
	Germany	183,354,358,704
	USA	148,772,488,404

	Country	Exports 2012 (\$)
	Singapore	128,239,439,593
	Japan	123,411,773,351
	South Korea	121,312,606,727
	France	108,364,773,852
	United Kingdom	67,786,969,582
	Netherlands	63,963,116,660
	Switzerland	50,101,572,777
	Mexico	44,013,431,432
	Belgium	36,503,921,134
	Thailand	33,767,674,064
	Italy	27,525,718,963
	Canada	24,038,732,199
	Ireland	22,701,893,631
	Czech Republic	22,007,809,307
	Philippines	20,795,049,384
	Sweden	16,546,700,779
	Austria	16,175,823,634
	Hungary	14,878,219,000
	Spain	13,378,214,587
	India	12,434,267,043
	World	1,971,756,752,685

Source: World Bank²⁰⁶

Table 100: Expenditures for Research and development % of GDP 2005-12 and Trademark applications filed in 2012

Country	Expenditures for R&D % of GDP 2005-12	Trademark applications filed total 2012
Turkey	0.86	111,699
Indonesia	0.08	53,196
Malaysia	1.07	28,833
Pakistan	0.33	19,565
Bangladesh	0	11,429
Morocco	0.73	11,231
Lebanon	0	7,127
Bahrain	0	7,026

Jordan	0.43	6,751
Algeria	0.07	6,251
Kazakhstan	0.16	6,059
Azerbaijan	0.21	5,743
Uzbekistan	0	5,474
Yemen	0	4,951
Egypt	0.43	4,314
Kyrgyzstan	0.16	3,542
Iran	0.75	3,155
Tajikistan	0.12	2,992
Albania	0.15	2,700
Sudan	0	2,676
Turkmenistan	0	2,549
Oman	0.13	2,148
Syria	0	1,956
Sierra Leone	0	746
Mali	0.66	63
Brunei Darussalam	0	51
Burkina Faso	0.20	34
Comoros	0	1
Afghanistan	0	0
Chad	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0
Djibouti	0	0
Ethiopia	0.25	0
Gambia, The	0.13	0
Guinea	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0
Iraq	0.03	0
Kosovo	0	0
Kuwait	0.09	0
Libya	0	0
Maldives	0	0
Mauritania	0	0
Niger	0	0
Nigeria	0.22	0
Qatar	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.07	0

Senegal	0.54	0
Somalia	0	0
Tanzania	0.52	0
Tunisia	1.10	0
UAE	0.49	0
Palestine	0	0
Average per MMC	0.19	5782
Muslim World Total	0	312,262
World total	-	4,278,113
MMCs % out of World	-	7.2
USA	2.79	313,641
China	1.98	1,619,878
Japan	3.39	123,239
Germany	2.92	64,497
United Kingdom	1.72	42,848
France	2.26	89,793
Canada	1.73	50,110
Italy	1.27	39,605
South Korea	4.04	142,625
Spain	1.30	47,134
India	0.81	190,850
Australia	2.39	63,367
Netherlands	2.16	..
Russian Federation	1.12	62,694
Brazil	1.21	151,711
Switzerland	2.87	29,110
Sweden	3.41	11,290
Poland	0.90	17,023
Belgium	2.24	25,961
Israel	3.93	9,002
Denmark	2.98	5,032
Austria	2.84	9,519
Finland	3.55	5,380
Norway	1.65	14,648
Portugal	1.50	16,783
Singapore	2.10	19,774
Greece	0.69	5,750

Source: <http://wdi.worldbank.org>²⁰⁷

Table 101: Muslim noble laureates by Country

Sl no.	Name	M/F	Year	Field	Country
1	Anwar al-Sadat	M	1978	Peace	Egypt
2	Abdus Salam	M	1979	Physics	Pakistan
3	Naguib Mahfouz	M	1988	Literature	Egypt
4	Yasser Arafat	M	1994	Peace	Palestine
5	Ahmed Zewail	M	1999	Chemistry	Egypt
6	Shirin Ebadi	F	2003	Peace	Iran
7	Mohamed El Baradei	M	2005	Peace	Egypt
8	Muhammad Yunus	M	2006	Peace	Bangladesh
9	Orhan Pamuk	M	2006	Literature	Turkey
10	Tawakel Karman	F	2011	Peace	Yemen
11	Malala Yousufzai	F	2014	Peace	Pakistan

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org>²⁰⁸

Muslim Astronauts

There are 9 Muslims so far travelled to space whereas 487 Christians (The figure of Christians may contain some Atheists because it is hard to recognize by names because name pattern of the both are same), 14 Jews, 3 Hindus and more than 20 of other faiths including Buddhists etc. It is a strange fact that the population of Muslims is 117 times larger than Jews but the number of Muslim Astronauts is smaller than Jews.

Table 102: Muslim Astronauts by Country

	Name	Country	Mission (Launch Date)
1	Sultan Salman Al Saud	Saudi Arabia	STS-51-G (June 17, 1985)
2	Muhammed Faris	Syria	Mir EP-1 (July 22, 1987)
3	Musa Manarov	Soviet Union	Mir EO-3 (December 21, 1987) Soyuz TM-11 (December 2, 1990)
4	Abdul Ahad Mohmand	Afghanistan	Mir EP-3 (August 29, 1988)

5	Toktar Aubakirov	Soviet Union	Soyuz TM-13 (October 2, 1991)
6	Talgat Musabayev	Russia / Kazakhstan	Soyuz TM-19 (November 4, 1994) Soyuz TM-27 (August 25, 1998) Soyuz TM-32 (May 6, 2001)
7	Salizhan Sharipov	Russia / Kyrgyzstan	STS-89 (January 20, 1998) Expedition 10 (October 14, 2004)
8	Anousheh Ansari (Female)	Iran	Soyuz TMA-9 (September 18, 2006)
9	Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor	Malaysia	Soyuz TMA-11 (October 10, 2007)

Source: en.wikipedia.org²⁰⁹

Muslim NASA Scientists

NASA is a leading Space Research Institute in the world having several Research Centers and Facilities across USA and thousands of staff including Astronauts. But so far only two staff members of NASA are identified as Muslim Scientists who are mentioned below (*please inform us if anyone knows about any other Muslim NASA Scientist*).

- 1) Farouk El-Baz: Farouk El-Baz (born January 2, 1938) is an Egyptian American scientist who worked with NASA to assist in the planning of scientific exploration of the Moon, including the selection of landing sites for the Apollo missions and the training of astronauts in lunar observations and photography.²¹⁰
- 2) Dr. Hashima Hasan: She is the James Webb Space Telescope Program Scientist and the Education and Public Outreach Lead for Astrophysics. In her role as Program Scientist, Dr. Hasan is responsible for monitoring and managing the science program for the Webb Telescope. She makes sure that its mission remains possible and true to NASA strategic objectives. Dr. Hasan has been the program scientist for many of NASA missions, such as the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer, Gravity and Extreme Magnetism SMEX (GEMS), Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy, Hubble Space Telescope, Explorer Program and more.²¹¹

- 3) Dr. Tahani Amer: She is an Egypt born scientist currently working in NASA's wind tunnels to conduct pressure and thermal sensitive paint experiments for NASA's Aeronautic Research efforts.²¹² Dr. Amer has invented and patented a system to measure the thermal conductivity of a thin film. This measurement is used in the thermal modeling of several techniques for determining boundary layer transition location on models being tested in wind tunnels.
- 4) Dr. Waleed Abdalati: He is currently working as the principal adviser to NASA Administrator Charles Bolden on NASA science programs, strategic planning and the evaluation of related investments, since 2011.²¹³

Table 103: Muslims in International Astronomical Union 2014

Country	No. of National Members in IAU
Turkey	46
Egypt	45
Iran	32
Indonesia	16
Saudi Arabia	12
Nigeria	10
Morocco	8
Malaysia	7
Tajikistan	7
Lebanon	4
Kazakhstan	3
Average per MMC	3.5
Muslim World Total	190
USA	2587
France	725
Japan	622
Germany	563
United Kingdom	541
India	206
South Korea	133
Israel	90

Source: www.iau.org²¹⁴

Muslim fathers of the scientific fields

A person recognized as a father or mother of a scientific field is a great privilege. Here a sample list of fathers or mothers of a scientific field is taken from Wikipedia; the URL of the list is mentioned in the reference. The list contains 719 names out of which 48 are Muslims. Then these 48 Muslims categorized as century wise, and then a chart produced from the century wise data. The chart is mentioned below which rightfully shows the century wise trend of intellectual development of Muslims.

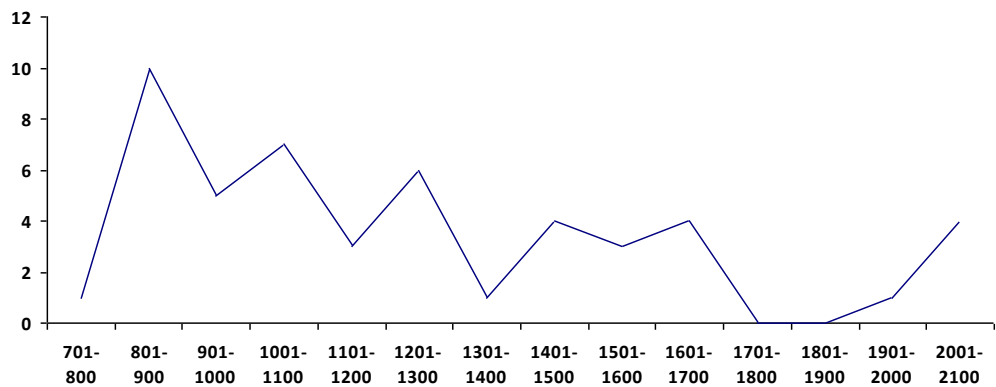
Table 104: Muslim fathers of the scientific fields, century wise

701-800	1
801-900	10
901-1000	5
1001-1100	7
1101-1200	3
1201-1300	6
1301-1400	1
1401-1500	4
1501-1600	3
1601-1700	3
1701-1800	0
1801-1900	0
1901-2000	1
2001-2100	4
Total	48
Out of 719	

Source: wikipedia.org²¹⁵

Chart 7: Century wise Intellectual development of Muslims

This chart shows the intellectual development of Muslims throughout history by measuring the number of Muslim fathers of the scientific fields died in each century as in the above table.



Source: wikipedia.org²¹⁶

Unit 8
Media

Media is a powerful tool of public persuasion and propaganda in the modern world. But the share of Muslims in media is too little. In the table be the function and the strength of media in MMCs is presented in comparison to USA and UK. The findings of the table are too surprising which were mentioned below in the table.

Table 105: Statistics of media in MMCs

	Country	TV News		Radio News		Newspapers				Magazine		Press Agency	
		N	F	N	F	I	N	L	F	N	F	N	F
1	Afghanistan	8	0	2	10	0	14	0	1	0	1	12	3
2	Albania	8	0	4	3	0	2	24	0	4	0	4	0
3	Algeria	2	1	2	2	0	13	83	0	1	2	2	2
4	Azerbaijan	7	2	0	2	0	10	47	0	0	2	6	0
5	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	1	1	0
6	Bangladesh	3	3	5	0	0	6	35	1	4	1	2	0
7	Brunei	10	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
8	Burkina Faso	10	0	2	0	0	3	12	0	0	1	1	2
9	Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
10	Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
11	Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
12	Egypt	1	1	1	1	0	5	24	1	2	2	1	2
13	Guinea	1	1	1	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	2
14	Indonesia	4	0	1	0	0	6	66	0	7	1	1	0
15	Iran	4	1	3	9	0	6	35	0	0	1	5	0
16	Iraq	1	1	2	2	0	2	19	1	1	1	1	0
17	Jordan	1	0	2	0	0	4	9	0	0	1	1	0
18	Kazakhstan	9	0	1	2	0	2	18	1	0	1	3	1
19	Kosovo	4	0	2	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	3	0
20	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	3	1	2	0
21	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	3	0	1	8	1	0	0	3	1
22	Lebanon	7	0	1	1	0	3	21	0	5	0	2	0
23	Libya	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	2
24	Malaysia	2	0	1	0	0	6	28	0	1	1	1	0
25	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	0
26	Mali	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	2
27	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	2	2
28	Mayotte	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Morocco	0	0	1	1	0	5	27	0	2	2	1	2

	Country	TV News		Radio News		Newspapers				Magazine		Press Agency	
30	Niger	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
31	Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	4	46	0	3	2	1	2
32	Oman	2	0	2	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	1	0
33	Pakistan	5	0	1	3	0	6	47	2	5	1	2	1
34	Palestine or West Bank	1	0	2	1	0	3	6	1	0	2	4	0
35	Qatar	2	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	1	0
36	Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	6	10	0	0	1	1	0
37	Senegal	1	0	1	0	0	3	9	0	0	1	1	2
38	Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	1	0	2
39	Somalia	2	0	1	4	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	2
40	Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	2
41	Syria	1	0	1	0	0	3	10	0	2	0	1	0
42	Tajikistan	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	1
43	The Gambia	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	2
44	Tunisia	1	0	1	0	0	4	10	0	2	2	1	2
45	Turkey	7	0	1	0	0	8	92	0	4	1	2	1
46	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Turkmenistan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
48	UAE	2	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	1	1	0
49	Uzbekistan	3	0	3	4	0	3	10	1	1	0	3	1
50	Western Sahara	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
51	Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	0	1	0	1	0
	Muslim World	114	13	54	53	0	171	848	14	54	46	82	53
		TV News		Radio News		News Papers				Magazines		Press Agency	
		N	F	N	F	I	N	L	F	N	F	N	F
	UK	20	0	4	0	4	22	652	0	10	0	3	0
	USA	1601	0	19	0	12	24	9712	0	319	0	16	0

Source: abyznewslinks.com²¹⁷

I= International

N= National

F= Foreign

L= Local

Table 106: Statistics of media in USA and UK

US National	Broad Cast TV & Radio	News Papers	Magazines	Press Agencies	Internet news
	20	24	45	16	125
State wise	Broad Cast TV & Radio	News Papers	Magazines		Hard to count
	1620	9712	274		

Source: abynewslinks.com²¹⁸

The above two tables shows the statistics of media in MMCs in comparison to USA and UK. The maximum number of TV news channels in a MMC is 10 while UK has 20 news channels and USA has 1601 channels. The maximum numbers of national newspapers is 14 and 13 in Afghanistan and Algeria respectively whereas UK has 22 national newspapers and USA has 24. In terms of local newspapers the figures are too surprising. Turkey has the maximum numbers of local newspapers among MMCs that are 91 on contrary UK has 652 local newspapers and 9712 local newspapers are in USA. Majority of MMCs depend on foreign media services. Chad, Turkmenistan and Western Sahara have no national newspapers at all whereas 10 MMCs are those which have only one national newspaper each. No MMC has its own multinational newspaper while UK has 4 and USA has 12 multinational newspapers.

Table 107: Foreign media services in MMCs A

BBC (R)	Deutsche Welle (R)	IRIB (R)	Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty (R)
London	Germany	Iran	USA
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Iran	Afghanistan
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Afghanistan	Albania
Iran	Iran	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan
Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	-	Iran
Pakistan	-	-	Iraq
Indonesia	-	-	Kazakhstan
Nigeria	-	-	Kyrgyzstan
Malaysia	-	-	Tajikistan
Turkey	-	-	Turkmenistan

(etc)	-	-	Uzbekistan
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table 107 A: Foreign media services in MMCs B

VOA (R)	Panapress (P)	Fergana (P)	APA (P)
USA	UNO	Moscow	Azerbaijan
Afghanistan	Algeria	Afghanistan	Algeria
Albania	Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	Burkina Faso
Iran	Chad	Kyrgyzstan	Chad
Pakistan	Comoros	Pakistan	Comoros
Uzbekistan	Djibouti	Tajikistan	Djibouti
-	Egypt	Turkey	Egypt
-	Gambia	Turkmenistan	Gambia
-	Guinea	Uzbekistan	Guinea
-	Libya	-	Libya
-	Mali	-	Mali
-	Mauritania	-	Mauritania
-	Morocco	-	Morocco
-	Niger	-	Niger
-	Nigeria	-	Nigeria
-	Senegal	-	Senegal
-	Sierra Leone	-	Sierra Leone
-	Somalia	-	Somalia
-	Sudan	-	Sudan
-	Tunisia	-	Tunisia
-	Western Sahara	-	-

Table 108: Foreign media services in MMCs C

Economist (M) London	Jeune Afrique (M) Paris	Times of Central Asia (N) Kyrgyzstan	Al Jazeera (T) Qatar	CNN (T) USA	FOX (T) USA	MSNBC (T) USA
Algeria	Algeria	Afghanistan	Saudi Arabia	Abu Dhabi	Baghdad	Iran
Azerbaijan	Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	USA	Amman	Pakistan	Egypt
Bahrain	Chad	Kyrgyzstan	Israel	Baghdad	Kabul	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Comoros	Tajikistan	Syria	Bairut	-	Afghanistan
Egypt	Djibouti	Turkmenistan	UK	Cairo	-	Iran
Indonesia	Egypt	Uzbekistan	Germany	Dubai	-	-
Iran	Gambia	-	Italy	Pakistan	-	-
Iraq	Guinea	-	Malaysia	Istanbul	-	-
Jordan	Libya	-	France	Jakarta	-	-
Kazakhstan	Mali	-	Egypt	Kabul	-	-
Kuwait	Mauritania	-	Sarajevo	Nairobi	-	-
Libya	Morocco	-	Bosnia	-	-	-
Malaysia	Niger	-	Herzegovina	-	-	-
Morocco	Nigeria	-	Turkey	-	-	-
Nigeria	Senegal	-	India	-	-	-
Pakistan	Sierra Leone	-	Pakistan	-	-	-
Qatar	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	Sudan	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: abyznewslinks.com²¹⁹

R= Radio

P= Press Agency

M= Magazine

N= News paper

T= TV

The above table shows the functioning of foreign media in MMCs. Several foreign media services are working in MMCs and most of them are based in the west like as BBC and CNN. BBC broadcasts in around 200 countries and in 27 languages and CNN operates in around 32 countries among them 11 are MMCs. Similarly PANAPRESS, Jeune Afrique, Fergana, Economist, Fox News, CNBC are among several foreign media services which operate in many MMCs. Whereas MMCs have no or on very little level foreign media services. On the other hand a few multinational news services of MMCs operate only in other MMCs except Al Jazeera. For example in USA there are 25 nationwide and around 1600 local news channels but none of them run by a Muslim. There are around 18 religious channels run by different faiths most of them run by Christians and Jews but there is only one Islamic channel 'Peace TV' on local level. Similarly there are 24 national and 9712 local newspapers but it is hard to find any newspaper of Muslims. Similar conditions prevail in other countries of

the World. The share of Muslims in world media is nominal and calls for a special attention.

Table 109: Top 10 International Media Corporations of 2015

Rank	Corporation	Worth
1.	Comcast (Philadelphia / USA)	€ 51.769 billion
2.	Google Inc. (Mountain View/ USA)	€ 49.681 billion
3.	The Walt Disney Company (Burbank / USA)	€ 35.308 billion
4.	News Corp. Ltd. / 21st Century Fox (USA)	€ 30.441 billion
5.	DirecTV, LLC (El Segundo/ USA)	€ 24.318 billion
6.	Viacom Inc./CBS Corp. (New York / USA)	€ 20.767 billion
7.	Time Warner Inc. (New York / USA)	€ 20.594 billion
8.	Sony Entertainment (Tokyo / JP)	€ 17.830 billion
9.	Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA (Gütersloh/GER)	€ 16.675 billion
10.	Apple Inc. (Cupertino / USA)	€ 13.596 billion

Source: mediadb.eu²²⁰

Above table shows top 50 International Media Corporations of 2013 by country but none of them situated in a MMC or run by Muslims.

Table 110: Top websites by traffic 2012

	Website	Monthly Visitors (million)	Base
1	Google.com	188	USA
2	YouTube.com	157	USA
3	Facebook.com	148	USA
4	Twitter.com	88	USA
5	Yahoo.com	85	USA
6	MSN.com	81	USA
7	Amazon.com	77	USA
8	Wikipedia	73	USA
9	Microsoft.com	61	USA
10	Bing.com	60	USA
11	Answers.com	58	USA
12	Vimeo.com	57	USA
13	Ask.com	54	USA

14	Blogspot.com	53	USA
15	WordPress.com	52.9	USA
16	eHow.com	52.43	USA
17	Huffintonpost.com	52.41	USA
18	Blogger.com	52.2	USA
19	Ebay.com	52	USA
20	Tumblr.com	47	USA
21	Live.com	46	USA
22	Comcast.net	44	USA
23	LinkedIn	43	USA
24	Craigslist.org	41	USA
25	Monster.com	39	USA
26	Aol.com	37	USA
27	Weather.com	36	USA
28	Adobe.com	35.6	USA
29	About.com	35.3	USA
30	Paypal	30.7	USA
31	Go.com	30	USA
32	Reference.com	27	USA
33	GoDaddy.com	26	USA
34	Walmart.com	25	USA
35	Mapquest.com	23	USA

Source: statisticbrain.com²²¹

The above table top 35 websites of the World by traffic but none of them based in a MMC or run by Muslims.

Unit 9

Sports

Olympic Medals

Olympic is a Leading International Sports Event and it is a great privilege for an individual as well as for his or her country to win a Medal in Olympics. But in sports the conditions of Muslims are also underachieve. Till today 27 MMCs have won 118 Gold Medals collectively in Olympics, whereas EU won 1854 medals, USA 1077 and USSR, UK, Germany, Italy, France won 473, 245, 244, 235, 229 Gold Medals respectively etc. See the table below.

Table 111: Number of Olympic Medals by Country up to 2012

Country	Participants	G(s) ⁶	G(w)	Sl (s)	Sl(w)	B(s)	B(w)	Total Medals
Turkey	792	39	-	25	-	24	-	88
Kazakhstan	603	16	1	17	3	19	2	58
Iran	500	15	-	20	-	25	-	60
Egypt	975	7	-	8	-	9	-	24
Azerbaijan	155	6	-	5	-	15	-	26
Indonesia	279	6	-	10	-	11	-	27
Morocco	457	6	-	5	-	11	-	22
Uzbekistan	247	5	1	5	-	10	-	21
Algeria	327	5	-	2	-	8	-	15
Nigeria	550	3	-	8	-	12	-	23
Tunisia	404	3	-	3	-	4	-	10
Pakistan	378	3	-	3	-	4	-	10
Syria	310	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
UAE	71	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	309	-	-	3	-	3	-	6

⁶ G= Gold

Sl= Silver

B= Bronze

S= Summer Olympics

W= Winter Olympics

Country	Participants	G(s) ⁶	G(w)	Sl (s)	Sl(w)	B(s)	B(w)	Total Medals
Qatar	116	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Lebanon	155	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
Saudi Arabia	156	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Kyrgyzstan	116	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Tajikistan	39	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Kuwait	204	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Afghanistan	115	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
UAE	75	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Iraq	184	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bahrain	65	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Niger	42	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Djibouti	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Senegal	223	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sudan	81	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mali	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayotte	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Sahara	Absent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Participants	G(s) ⁶	G(w)	Sl (s)	Sl(w)	B(s)	B(w)	Total Medals
Average per MMC	159	2	-	2	-	3	-	-
Muslim World Total	8628	116	2	123	3	177	2	423
EU	48,218	1505	349	1839	382	1996	382	6453
USA	9,734	990	87	765	95	670	72	2679
Soviet Union	2,979	395	78	319	57	296	59	1204
UK	6,290	245	9	290	3	276	10	833
France	6,454	222	27	235	27	270	40	821
Germany	4,779	213	78	248	78	267	53	937
Italy	4,897	211	37	177	32	189	37	683
China	2,433	201	9	144	18	128	17	517
Russia	2,148	134	36	126	29	145	26	496
Japan	3,973	130	9	126	13	144	15	437
South Korea	2,335	81	23	82	14	80	8	288
India	849	9	0	6	0	11	0	26

Source: sports-reference.com²²²

Table 112: Number of Medals won by Muslims and Others

Muslims	Participants	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total medals
Summer	8276	116	123	177	416
winter	352	2	3	2	7
Muslim World	8628	118	126	179	423
Share of Muslim World	6.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	2.3%
EU	48,218	1854	2221	2378	6453
USA	9,734	1077	860	742	2679
All countries	Participants	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total medals
Summer	115,554	4921	4897	5243	15061
Winter	18,854	860	861	849	2570
Total	134,408	5781	5758	6092	17631

Source: sports-reference.com²²³

- France performed in maximum number of sports that are 52 while among MMCs Egypt performed in maximum number of sports that are 30.
- Total numbers of participants up to 2012 are 134,408 while the participants from MMCs are 8628 which constitute 6.4%.
- MMCs won 118 Gold medals out of 5781 which constitute 2.0%.
- In total MMCs won 423 Medals out of 17631 including gold, silver and bronze medals. So, the share of MMCs is 2.39%.
- Mayotte and Western Sahara are two MMCs which have no representation at all in Olympics.
- Only 14 MMCs achieved Gold medals out of 54.
- 21 MMCs have no medals at all.

Table 113: Olympic Gold Medals comparison with Jews

Medals	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Muslims	118	125	176	419
Jews	143	98	99	340

Source: Jewish Virtual Library²²⁴

Total numbers of Gold Medals won by Jews are 143 while Muslims won 118 Gold medals and total number of Medals of Jews is 340 whereas Muslims won 423 Medals in Total. This comparison is quite interesting if we analyze it according to the populations of both. The Muslim won 118 Gold Medals while Jews won 143 Gold Medals while the Population of Muslims is 103 times larger than Jews.

Most Olympic medal winners of all times

The table below shows the names of Muslim Gold Medal winners in Olympics with the number of their medals and afterwards top fifty Gold Medal winners of Olympics were mentioned in decreasing order with their faiths who achieved maximum number of gold medals throughout their carriers. The names of Muslim and Jews are confirmed while the names of christens may include some atheists because it is difficult to identify them by names and the name pattern is mostly same of both. Moreover the faiths of Japanese winners were not mentioned because we do not find about their faith affiliations anywhere, they may be the

adherents of Shinto, Buddhism and Non-religious etc. Halil Mutlu, Naim Süleymanoğlu and Artur Taymazov are the Muslim Olympians who acquired the maximum numbers of Gold Medals in Olympics. Each of them won three gold medals while the World Record of maximum number of Gold Medal Winner goes to Michael Phelps of USA who won 18 Gold Medals and 22 in Total, so far, most probably the Medals count of Michael Phelps will increase because he is young and still working. He is followed by Larisa Latynina, Paavo Nurmi, Mark Spitz and Carl Lewis, each of them won 9 Gold Medals in different Olympic Games.

Table 114: Most Olympic gold medals won by individuals

Rank	Sportsman	Nation	Sex	Gold	Total	Faith
-	Halil Mutlu	Turkey	M	3	3	Muslim
-	Naim Süleymanoğlu	Turkey	M	3	3	Muslim
-	Artur Taymazov	Uzbekistan	M	3	4	Muslim (Doubt)
-	Aliya Mustafina	Russia	F	1	4	Muslim
	Timur Taymazov	Uzbekistan	M	1	2	Muslim (Doubt)
-	Nawal el Moutakawel	Morocco	F	1	1	Muslim
-	Hassiba Boulmerka	Algeria	F	1	1	Muslim
-	Ghada Shouaa	Syria	F	1	1	Muslim
-	Zulfiya Chinshanlo	Kazakhstan	F	1	1	Muslim
-	Maiya Maneza	Kazakhstan	F	1	1	Muslim
-	Nurcan Taylan	Turkey	F	1	1	Muslim
	Muslim World Total	-	-	118	423	-
1	Michael Phelps	USA	M	18	22	Christian
2	Larisa Latynina	Soviet Union	F	9	18	Christian
3	Paavo Nurmi	Finland	M	9	12	Christian
4	Mark Spitz	USA	M	9	11	Jew
5	Carl Lewis	USA	M	9	10	Christian
6	Bjørn Dæhlie	Norway	M	8	12	Christian
6	Birgit Fischer	Germany	F	8	12	Christian
8	Sawao Kato	Japan	M	8	12	-
8	Jenny Thompson	USA	F	8	12	Christian
10	Matt Biondi	USA	M	8	11	Christian

Rank	Sportsman	Nation	Sex	Gold	Total	Faith
11	Ray Ewry	USA	M	8	8	Christian
12	Nikolai Andrianov	Soviet Union	M	7	15	Christian
13	Boris Shakhlin	Soviet Union	M	7	13	Christian
14	Věra Čáslavská	Czechoslovakia	F	7	11	Christian
15	Viktor Chukarin	Soviet Union	M	7	11	Christian
16	Aladár Gerevich	Hungary	M	7	10	Christian
17	Edoardo Mangiarotti	Italy	M	6	13	Christian
18	Ole Einar Bjørndalen	Norway	M	6	11	Christian
19	Hubert Van Innis	Belgium	M	6	9	Christian
19	Lyubov Yegorova	Russia	F	6	9	Christian
21	Akinori Nakayama	Japan	M	6	10	-
22	Valentina Vezzali	Italy	F	6	9	Christian
23	Gert Fredriksson	Sweden	M	6	8	Christian
24	Chris Hoy	Great Britain	M	6	7	Christian
25	Vitaly Scherbo	Belarus	M	6	10	Christian
26	Reiner Klimke	Germany	M	6	8	Christian
27	Pál Kovács	Hungary	M	6	7	Christian
28	Usain Bolt	Jamaica	M	6	6	Christian
28	Rudolf Kárpáti	Hungary	M	6	6	Christian
28	Nedo Nadi	Italy	M	6	6	Christian
28	Kristin Otto	East Germany	F	6	6	Christian
28	Lidia Skoblikova	Soviet Union	F	6	6	Christian
28	Amy Van Dyken	USA	F	6	6	Christian
34	Takashi Ono	Japan	M	5	13	-
35	Carl Osburn	USA	M	5	11	Christian
36	Ryan Lochte	USA	M	5	11	Christian
37	Gary Hall, Jr.	USA	M	5	10	Christian
37	Ágnes Keleti	Hungary	F	5	10	Jew
39	Nadia Comăneci	Romania	F	5	9	Christian
39	Ian Thorpe	Australia	M	5	9	Christian
41	Ville Ritola	Finland	M	5	8	Christian
41	Isabell Werth	Germany	F	5	8	Christian
43	Polina Astakhova	Soviet Union	F	5	10	Christian

Rank	Sportsman	Nation	Sex	Gold	Total	Faith
44	Claudia Pechstein	Germany	F	5	9	Christian
45	Elisabeta Lipă	Romania	F	5	8	Christian
46	Yukio Endo	Japan	M	5	7	-
46	Aaron Peirsol	USA	M	5	7	Christian
48	Mitsuo Tsukahara	Japan	M	5	9	-
49	Krisztina Egerszegi	Hungary	F	5	7	Christian
49	Tom Jager	USA	M	5	7	Christian
49	Larisa Lazutina	Russia	F	5	7	Christian
49	Willis A. Lee	USA	M	5	7	Christian
49	Clas Thunberg	Finland	M	5	7	Christian
49	Hans Günter Winkler	Germany	M	5	7	Christian

Source: wikipedia.org²²⁵

Not so far among Muslims

There are several fields and sectors in which there is no Muslim representation so far. Here some of these are mentioned. Such as Computer manufacturer, Computer Software and Programming, Antivirus, Aircraft Engine Manufacturer except Iran, Aircraft carrier, Nuclear submarine, Space telescope, Airborne observatory, Resonant bars, Antimatter observatory, Radio observatory, Microwave observatory, Solar observatory, Neutrino detector, Spacecraft, Space Station, Satellite launching vehicle except Iran, Nuclear Power plant except Pakistan and Iran, UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), major web server, Multinational news channel except Al Jazeera, Multinational Newspaper, Multinational Automobile Manufacturer, Scanning tunneling microscope, Scanning electron microscope, Atomic force microscope, Electron microscope (these microscopes used in nanotechnology research), Multinational Cell Phone Manufacturer. Though some MMCs have Mobile and Automobile manufacturer but their supplies are confined to their own countries or to some neighboring MMCs. And there are several other fields left which were not mentioned there. If one make research on the topic the list of ‘not so far among Muslims’ will be too long.

Unit 10

India

Though India is not a Muslim Majority Country but it has a unique position regarding Muslim population because officially it has third largest and unofficially second largest Muslim population in the World. Therefore a special study has been made in this unit to examine the representation of Indian Muslim in different fields.

Table 118: Population of India by Religion 2001 Census

Religion	Number	%
Hindus	827,578,868	80.5
Muslims	138,188,240	13.4
Christians	24,080,016	2.3
Sikhs	19,215,730	1.9
Buddhists	7,955,207	0.8
Jains	4,225,053	0.4
Others	6,639,626	0.6
Religion not stated	727,588	0.1
All religious communities	1,028,610,328	100.0

Source: Religion, Census of India 2001²²⁶

Table 119: Literacy rate in India by religion

Religions	Total	M	F
Jains	94.1	97.4	90.6
Christians	80.3	84.4	76.2
Buddhists	72.7	83.1	61.7
Sikhs	69.4	75.2	63.1
Hindus	65.1	76.2	53.2
Muslims	59.1	67.6	50.1
Others	47.0	60.8	33.2
All	64.8	75.3	53.7

Source: Religion, Census of India 2001²²⁷

Table 120: Working participation by religion in India

Religions	Total %	M %	F %
Buddhists	40.6	49.2	31.7
Hindus	40.4	52.4	27.5
Christians	39.7	50.7	28.7
Sikhs	37.7	53.3	20.2
Jains	32.9	55.2	9.2
Muslims	31.3	47.5	14.1
Others	48.4	52.5	44.2
All	39.1	51.7	25.6

Source: Religion, Census of India 2001²²⁸

Table 121: List of Muslim members of the 15th Lok Sabha

Sl. No	Name	Party	State
1	Asaduddin Owaisi	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	Andhra Pradesh
2	Badrudin Ajmal	Assam United Democratic Front	Assam
3	Ismail Hussain	Indian National Congress	Assam
4	Mohammad Asrarul Haque	Indian National Congress	Bihar
5	Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	Bharatiya Janata Party	Bihar
6	Monazir Hassan	Janata Dal (United)	Bihar
7	Sharifuddin Shariq	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	J & K
8	Farooq Abdullah	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	J & K
9	Mirza Mehboob Beg	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	J & K
10	Hassan Khan	Independent	J & K
11	E. Ahamed	Muslim League Kerala State Committee	Kerala
12	E. T. Muhammed Basheer	Muslim League Kerala State Committee	Kerala
13	Abdul Rahman	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No	Name	Party	State
14	J M Aaron Rashid	Indian National Congress	Tamil Nadu
15	Tabassum Begum	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
16	Kadir Rana	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
17	Mohammed Azharuddin	Indian National Congress	U.P.
18	Shafiqur Rahman Barq	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
19	Zafar Ali Naqvi	Indian National Congress	U.P.
20	Kaisar Jahan	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
21	Salman Khursheed	Indian National Congress	U.P.
22	Mausam Noor	Indian National Congress	West Bengal
23	Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury	Indian National Congress	West Bengal
24	Abdul Mannan Hossain	Indian National Congress	West Bengal
25	Haji Nurul Islam	All India Trinamool Congress	West Bengal
26	Sultan Ahmed	All India Trinamool Congress	West Bengal
27	Muhammed Hamdulla Sayeed	Indian National Congress	Lakshadweep
Out of 543	-	-	-
In total: 4.97%	-	-	-

Source: <http://164.100.47.5/>²²⁹

Table 122: List of Muslim Members in 16th Loksabha 2014

Sl no.	Candidate	Constituency	Party
1	Mehbooba Mufti	Anantnag	JKPDP
2	Aparupa Poddar (Afrin Ali)	Arambag	AITC
3	Taslim Uddin	Araria	RJD
4	Muzaffar Hussain Baig	Baramulla	JKPDP

5	Mamtaz Sanghamita	Bardhaman-Durgapur	AITC
6	Siraj Uddin Ajmal	Barpeta	AIUDF
7	Idris Ali	Basirhat	AITC
8	Saumitra Khan	Bishnupur	AITC
9	Badruddin Ajmal	Dhubri	AIUDF
10	Asaduddin Owaisi	Hyderabad	AIMIM
11	Shah Tariq Anwar	Katihar	NCP
12	Choudhary Mahboob Ali Kaiser	Khagaria	LJP
13	Mohammad Asrarul Haque	Kishanganj	INC
14	Mohammed Faizal.P.P	Lakshadweep	NCP
15	E. Ahamed	Malappuram	IUML
16	Abu Hasem Kahn Chowdhury	Maldaha Dakshin	INC
17	Mausam Noor	Maldaha Uttar	INC
18	Badaruddoza Khan	Murshidabad	CPI(M)
19	E. T. Mohammed Basheer	Ponnani	IUML
20	Md. Salim	Raiganj	CPI(M)
21	Anwhar Raajhaa.A	Ramanathapuram	AIADMK
22	Tariq Hameed Karra	Srinagar	JKPDP
23	Sultan Ahmed	Uluberia	AITC
	Total 542 seats	Muslim Representation: 23 out of 542= 4.24 %	14% decline from previous Lok Sabha

Source: myneta.info²³⁰

Table 123: Muslim Rajya Sabha Members in 2013

Sl. No	Name	Party	State
1	Javed Akhtar	Nominated	
2	Mohd. Ali Khan	Indian National Congress	Andhra Pradesh
3	Sabir Ali	Janata Dal (United)	Bihar
4	Ali Anwar Ansari	Janata Dal (United)	Bihar
5	Ahmed Patel	Indian National Congress	Gujarat
6	Ghulam Nabi Azad	Indian National Congress	J&K
7	Mohammad Shafi Uri	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	J&K
8	Saif-ud-Din Soz	Indian National Congress	J&K

Sl. No	Name	Party	State
9	K. Rahman Khan	Indian National Congress	Karnataka
10	Husain Dalwai	Indian National Congress	Maharashtra
11	Tariq Anwar	Nationalist Congress Party	Maharashtra
12	Najma A Heptulla	Bharatiya Janata Party	Rajasthan
13	A.A. Jinnah	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Tamil Nadu
14	Mohammed Adeeb	Indian National Congress	U.P.
15	Munquad Ali	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
16	Salim Ansari	Bahujan Samaj Party	U.P.
17	Rasheed Masood	Indian National Congress	U.P.
18	Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Bharatiya Janata Party	U.P.
19	Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem	Samajwadi Party	U.P.
20	Sk. Khabir Uddin Ahmed	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	West Bengal
21	Mohammed Amin	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	West Bengal
22	Moinul Hassan	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	West Bengal
Out of 250	-	-	-
In total: 8.8%	-	-	-

Source: <http://164.100.47.5/NewMembers/RetLMemState.aspx>

Table 124: Muslim candidates selected in 2013 IAS results

Sl.no	Rank	Name
1	17	FAIZ AQ AHMED MUMTAZ
2	27	ABID HUSSAIN SADIQ
3	80	MD MUSHARRAF ALI FARUQUI
4	90	SANA AKHTAR
5	189	BASHIR AHMAD BHAT
6	250	SHAFEEQ S
7	274	RAJA YAQOOB FAROOQ
8	308	SIYAD N

9	332	AFSANA PERWEEN
10	335	DANISH ABDULLAH
11	418	MODASSAR SHAFI
12	486	ASIM ANWAR
13	564	RAYEES AKHTAR
14	568	MD IQBAL
15	574	FARIYA EJAZ
16	585	AFAQ AHMAD GIRI
17	587	ANEESH R
18	633	SHAKEEL MAQBOOL
19	649	MD MOIN AFAQUE
20	710	EHTESHAM WAQUARIB
21	715	SHERIEF RASHEED
22	741	OWAIS AHMED
23	751	QUMMER UL ZAMAN CHOUDHARY
24	763	RAUNAQ JAMIL ANSARI
25	775	MOHAMMAD SAIM
26	781	RAZIK FAREED
27	810	S FAHAD AHMED KHAN
28	851	NAHAS ALI
29	857	MD SHAHID KAMAL ANSARI
30	929	BABU ABDUL KHADEER
31	935	ANEES C
32	1003	MEHTAB AHMED
33	1016	MD SARFARAJ ALAM
34	1032	MOHAMED ASHRAF J S
		34 out of 1122= 3%

Source: upsc.gov.in²³¹

Table 125: Muslims in NDA results final 2013

Sl. No	UPSC merit	Name	Service allotted
1	46	TABISH HASAN	ARMY
2	146	MOHD SALMAN	AF
3	151	DANISH ANSARI	AF
4	153	NOORUS SAMAD REHMANI	ARMY
5	175	SUHAIL AHMAD	ARMY
6	180	ADIL HUSSAIN	AF

7	214	MD KASIM	Awaited
8	244	NAWAZ ASHRAF	-
9	399	FAISAL KHAN	-
10	493	JAMSHEED NASIR	-
11	538	SHAHBAAZ A MALIK	-
	Total	11 out of 636= 1.7%	

Source: joinindianarmy.nic.in²³²

Table 126: Muslims in Central Armed Police Forces 2012

Sl. No	Name
1	Shamim Siddiqui
2	Imran Arif
3	Mohamed Aslam S
4	Nasir Hussain
Total	4 out of 9= 10.2%

Source: upsc.gov.in²³³

**Table 127: Muslims selected in AIIMS MBBS Entrance Examination - 2013
held on 01-06-2013**

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
1	8	Nazneen Bano	OBC
2	10	Iftekhar Khan	Unreserved
3	30	Omar Afroz	Unreserved
4	34	Mohammed Arshad E C	OBC
5	52	Muhammed Ajmal	OBC
6	73	Sabeeh Kamil	Unreserved
7	74	Althaf T	OBC
8	76	Ajmal Roshan R J	OBC
9	93	Adila A	OBC
10	96	Azza .T	OBC
11	103	Sahiba Rafi	OBC
12	106	Noor Alam	Unreserved
13	148	Md Ash Ar Reza	Unreserved
14	149	Shaaz Ahmed	Unreserved
15	152	Umair Hashim T	OBC
16	199	Abdul Gafoor N K	OBC
17	202	Sreya Mariyam Salim	OBC

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
18	212	Abdulla Lamees K	OBC
19	264	Shafeequ Ahammed	OBC
20	277	Reshma A K	Unreserved
21	279	Abdul Razick	OBC
22	286	Syed Faiz Abbas	Unreserved
23	290	Adil Abdurazack	OBC
24	300	Shifa C	OBC
25	303	Adhil K	OBC
26	306	Monirah Zeya	Unreserved
27	310	Nujba.K	OBC
28	311	Saad Ahmed	Unreserved
29	357	Anjuman Agrahari	Unreserved
30	363	Saad Hasan Mohiuddin	Unreserved
31	366	Harul Al Salim	OBC
32	399	Fatimah Haider	Unreserved
33	400	Rukhiya Shareen. M.C	OBC
34	403	Ahammed Shaheem P.T.	OBC
35	407	Muhammed Ashraf Kt	OBC
36	417	Sana Hamza N H	OBC
37	427	Azharudheen A K	OBC
38	430	Fahad P K	OBC
39	434	Imran K	OBC
40	445	Fida Ahammed C	OBC
41	456	Muhammed Asif	OBC
42	467	Salmanul Faris A	OBC
43	475	Farsana Ashraf	Unreserved
44	480	Salma Ferosh Usman Khan	OBC
45	481	Fathimath Unaiza T A	Unreserved
46	500	Mohamed Sahan.K	OBC
47	537	Mohammed Shahin	OBC
48	539	Aadil Muhammed M K	OBC
49	540	Shomaila Maiman	Unreserved
50	547	Muhammed Hirash P.K	OBC
51	560	Shehaba Sulthana	Unreserved
52	562	Kamil Faiz K R	OBC
53	572	Muhammed Rizwan T P	OBC
54	608	Abdul Vasiq	OBC

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
55	610	Mohammad Ragib Khan	Unreserved
56	618	Afeef M	OBC
57	624	Afiya V K	OBC
58	627	Mohamed Fajrudheen	OBC
59	640	Hiba Backer	OBC
60	645	Abdulla A	OBC
61	647	Afrah Misbah	Unreserved
62	659	Lazima C	OBC
63	665	Aysha Farhana Arakkal	OBC
64	666	Nazneen Naseer	OBC
65	698	Ashik Muhammad Cm	Unreserved
66	702	Shiraz Khan	Unreserved
67	705	Nafeesath. P.C.P ?	Unreserved
68	730	Sabahat Zafar	Unreserved
69	743	Fathima Rameesa P K	OBC
70	760	Naadia Fatima Nadeem	Unreserved
71	778	Fathima Mufsina	OBC
72	786	Heera S Thahir ?	OBC
73	799	Faris Punnassery ?	OBC
74	800	Navas Ali Ameer K P	OBC
75	808	Almas Fatma	Unreserved
76	811	Shaikh Sadiya Md Rizwan	Unreserved
77	826	Ashiq Sainudheen	Unreserved
78	835	Hafees Muhammed U K	Unreserved
79	865	Jazla Mohammed Iqubal	OBC
80	869	Jaseem Jowhar	Unreserved
81	872	Inaas Nazimudeen Kannathupadi	OBC
82	882	Asif Rahman.P	OBC
83	897	Adil Anjum Ek	OBC
84	901	Aseefa Vc	OBC
85	902	Asad Alam	Unreserved
86	926	Mohammed Nayeem P.A	OBC
87	935	Aysha Rasheed	Unreserved
88	949	Fahadaliabdulla.P.P	OBC
89	966	Muhammed Yazin A	OBC
90	970	Musaliyarakath Ashraf Vasil	OBC
91	981	Afthab P	OBC

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
92	987	Shifa Safarulla	OBC
93	989	Naseef Ali T A	OBC
94	996	Aleesha M	OBC
	Total	94 out of 1000= 9.4%	

Source: aiims.edu²³⁴

Table 128: Muslim candidates selected in MBBS and BDS in DU 2013

Muslim candidates selected in I st and II nd Counseling held from 22.07.2013 to 26.07.2013 and on 04.09.2013 for MBBS and BDS by Medical Courses Admission Committee (MCAC) of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Delhi				
Sl. No	Name	Rank	Quota	Institute
1	Nasheen Naaz	132	GEN	LHMC
2	Aayesha	125	OBC	LHMC
3	Areesha Usman	152	OBC	LHMC
4	Nada Habib ur Rehman	156	OBC	LHMC
5	Noor Alam	21	GEN	MAMC
6	Maryam Hussain	43	GEN	MAMC
7	Anam Ansar	84	OBC	MAMC
8	Shahib Alam	29	OBC	MAMC
9	Sumbul Qamar	30	OBC	MAMC
10	Arshan Ali	43	OBC	MAMC
11	Nadeem	52	OBC	MAMC
12	Rabiul Islam	53	OBC	MAMC
13	Zoya Hasan	62	OBC	MAMC
14	Iffat Nasir	202	GEN	UCMS
15	Hamad Nasim	67	OBC	UCMS
16	Mohd. Shuaib	101	OBC	UCMS
17	Asim Kamal Madni	105	OBC	UCMS
18	Asif Hussain	106	OBC	UCMS
19	Amir Khan	107	OBC	UCMS
20	Asheerul Islam	111	OBC	UCMS
21	Mohammad Mehtab Alam	114	OBC	UCMS
22	Nadeem	129	OBC	MAIDS
23	Farman Ali	153	OBC	MAIDS
Total	23 out of 568= 4.0%			

Source: fmssc.ac.in²³⁵

Table 129: Muslim candidates selected in revised merit list MBBS/BDS 2013

BASED ON MARKS OF NEET (UG)-2013 HELD ON 05.05.2013			
Sl. No	Name	Rank	Quota
1	Noor Alam	21	GEN
2	Maryam Hussain	43	GEN
3	Anam Ansari	84	OBC
4	Nasheen Naaz	132	GEN
5	Iffat Nasir	202	GEN
6	Mohd Akbar	323	GEN
7	Yusra Fatima	356	GEN
8	Rubab Aafreen	359	GEN
9	Suhail Chhabra	387	GEN
10	Imran Azeem	388	GEN
11	Sumbul Qamar	403	OBC
12	Farheen Rahat	407	GEN
13	Mohd Ammaar Khan	409	GEN
14	Mustafa Makda	459	GEN
15	Fatima Rashid	478	GEN
Total	15 out of 500= 3%		

Source: fmsc.ac.in²³⁶**Table 130: Muslim candidates selected in AIIMS Bs.C (Hons) Para-medical Examination 2013 held on 08-06-2013**

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
1	10	Imran Ali	Unreserved
2	18	Mohammad Suhail Khan	Unreserved
3	19	Tabrez Alam	OBC
4	22	Deeba Khan	Unreserved
5	23	Arifa Saifi	OBC
6	46	Lubna Perween	Unreserved
7	49	Wasim Akram	Unreserved
8	50	Gulam Rabbani	Unreserved
9	71	Mohd Abid Ullah	OBC
10	89	Shama Kahn	OBC

11	96	Gulam Gaus	OBC
12	99	Mohd Hasnain Khan	Unreserved
13	101	Aasifa Khatoon	Unreserved
14	131	Alisha Haseen Khan	OBC
15	152	Taufik Ahmad	OBC
16	157	Ayaz Ahmad Ansari	Unreserved
17	162	Subia	Unreserved
18	164	Hassan Aziz Niyazi	Unreserved
-	Total	18 out of 165= 10.9%	-

Source: aiims.edu²³⁷

Table 131: Muslims selected in MD/ MS/ MCH 2013

	Overall rank	Name	Quota
1	6	AArifa Yasmin Hussain	Unreserved
2	24	Mohammed Turab Jawaaid	Unreserved
3	39	Abdul Majeed PK	OBC
4	61	Mohammed Rizwan J	OBC
5	85	Shakira Yoosuf	OBC
6	93	Zeeshan Ahmed	Unreserved
7	99	Sharika S ?	Unreserved
8	100	Noufel Yoosef	OBC
9	102	Shah Alam	OBC
10	106	Israrul Haque	Unreserved
11	125	Asjad Mahmood	OBC
12	157	Rizwan Ahmad	OBC
13	166	Mohammed Imaduddin	Unreserved
14	207	Syed Shamayal Rabbani	Unreserved
15	211	Shaikh Abul Fahim Abdul Rahim	Unreserved
16	226	Abu Tahir Mohammad Saheen	OBC
17	256	Reshma M	Unreserved
18	292	Fameesh Azeez	Unreserved
19	297	Fahad bin Abdul Majeed	OBC
20	302	Shamshuddin M P	OBC
21	343	Shafeeqe Rehman Kv	OBC
22	376	Mohd Maaz Afzal	Unreserved
23	377	Mohamed Fawas N	OBC
24	390	Jaseem Shamsuddin T	OBC

	Overall rank	Name	Quota
25	413	Abid Raza	OBC
26	418	Shaik Hafeez	Unreserved
27	456	Parwez Qureshi	Unreserved
28	459	S. Thahseen Nilofar	Unreserved
29	476	Md Shaukat Ali	OBC
30	481	Shafeena S	OBC
31	489	Muhammed Aslam Tk	OBC
32	521	Haris T P	OBC
33	581	Hafis Muhammed V K	OBC
34	568	Mohammad Akmal	Unreserved
35	577	Jafar Niyas P	OBC
36	591	Adrija Hajra ?	Unreserved
37	600	Aneesh V ?	Unreserved
38	639	Shazia Naaz	Unreserved
39	644	Muneer Ahmed	OBC
40	660	Naazya Mumtaz	Unreserved
41	663	Mohd Zakiulla	Unreserved
42	674	Ibad Sha I	OBC
43	728	Karamalla Saddam Hussain	Unreserved
44	753	Abdul rahim Shan	OBC
45	755	Abdul Ahad	OBC
46	804	Shameer Basheer Kunju	OBC
47	807	Shabana A K	OBC
48	813	Muhammad Navas N K	OBC
49	816	Rashid M P	OBC
50	837	Sameer Muhammed M	OBC
51	869	Ayesha Romana	OBC
52	894	Md Rahiul Islam	OBC
53	912	Azmi Habeeb	OBC
54	930	Md. Khizer Razak	OBC
55	961	Faridh R	OBC
56	986	Arshad M R	OBC
57	1015	Shafeed P ?	OBC
58	1018	Remi Abdul Shukur	OBC
59	1093	Syed Mohammed T	OBC
60	1093	Jesna Hassan	OBC
61	1110	Riyas P M	OBC

	Overall rank	Name	Quota
62	1116	Mohammad Sajid	OBC
63	1228	Sulthan Basha K	OBC
64	1275	Ansari Ahmed Faizan	OBC
65	1305	Safi Salim	OBC
66	1307	Anees K V	OBC
67	1319	Irfana	OBC
68	1326	Mohammed Shafi P K	OBC
69	1351	Mukhtyar Ali	OBC
70	1418	Mohammed Asif K	OBC
	Total	70 out of 1033= 6.7%	
Unreserved MDS Courses			
Sl. no	Overall rank	Name	Quota
1	15	Nadeem Abdul Rahman	OBC
2	18	Wakil Ahmad	OBC
3	20	Mohamed Riyas A B	OBC
4	28	Muhammed Ali Thayyullathil	OBC
5	36	Uzma Ansari	OBC
6	65	Sofia Akhtar	OBC
7	69	Mohammed K. K	OBC
8	78	Shadab Khan	OBC
-	Total	8 out of 41= 19%	-

Table 132: Muslim Candidates selected in AIIMS B.Sc. (HONS) Nursing Entrance Examination held on 16-06-2013

Sl. No	Rank	Name	Quota
1	47	Shama Khan	OBC
2	88	Faaiza Sultana	Unreserved
3	175	Sarfaroze Khan	Unreserved
4	271	Mumtaj	OBC
5	521	Shagufa Qudsi	OBC
6	524	Alifia Ibkar ?	OBC
7	579	Nikhat Parveen	Unreserved
8	588	Aaisha Khatoon	Unreserved
9	599	Tamanna	Unreserved

10	685	Iqra	Unreserved
11	686	Naweeda Farhat	Unreserved
12	696	Hafsa Qazi	Unreserved
13	792	Rukhsar Saiffee	OBC
14	929	Rukhsar Firdaus	OBC
15	1051	Zarine Shoaib	Unreserved
-	Total	15 out of 1237= 1.2%	

Source: aiims.edu²³⁸

**Table 133: Number of private minority institutions in Kerala State of India
2013**

	No. of Institutions	Proportion
Muslims	231	48.0 %
Christians	251	52.0%
Total	482	-

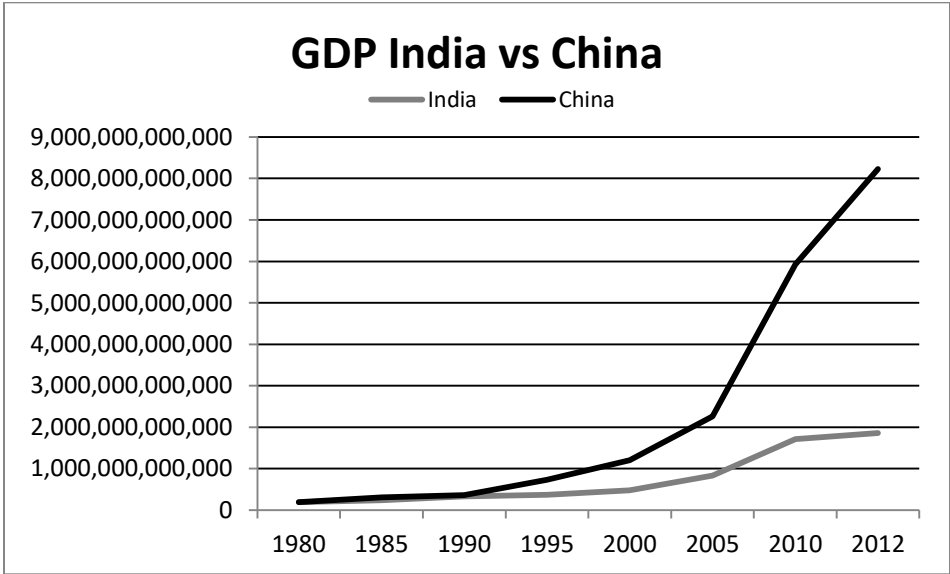
Source: aicte-india.org²³⁹

Table 134: Year wise GDP of India and China since 1980 in \$

Year	India	China
1980	189,594,121,314	189,399,992,474
1985	236,589,100,940	306,666,660,698
1990	326,608,014,263	356,936,901,184
1995	366,599,645,571	728,007,199,936
2000	476,609,148,198	1,198,474,934,199
2005	834,215,013,605	2,256,902,590,825
2010	1,708,450,861,364	5,930,529,470,799
2012	1,858,740,105,864	8,227,102,629,831
2013	1,876,797,199,132	9,240,270,452,047

Source: World Bank²⁴⁰

Chart 9: GDP India vs China



Source: World Bank²⁴¹

Unit 11

Countries Profiles

Table 135: Countries Profiles

(All references are given in Afghanistan Profile)

1	Afghanistan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	31,822,848 ²⁴²	% of Muslims	99 ²⁴³
-	Area	652,230 ²⁴⁴	Density in km ²	39 ²⁴⁵
-	Capital	Kabul	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate (male / female / total)	28.1%-43.1%-12.6% ²⁴⁶	No. of Universities	16 ²⁴⁷
-	Life expectancy	50.49 years ²⁴⁸	Child labor	3,252,243 or 25% ²⁴⁹
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	8 ²⁵⁰	Books published	2,795 (1990) ²⁵¹
-	Medical Schools	8 ²⁵²	Number of libraries	149 ²⁵³
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.986/2.489 ²⁵⁴ (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	41.0 ²⁵⁵
-	GDP 2013	\$ 20309671014.6 ²⁵⁶	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 59,602,266 ²⁵⁷
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0. 376 billion ²⁵⁸	External debt 2013	\$ 1.28 ²⁵⁹
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	35/36 ²⁶⁰	% of labor engage in agriculture	78.6
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	0 ²⁶¹	No of aircrafts	164 ²⁶²
-	No. of Websites 2013	7 ²⁶³	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	0 ²⁶⁴
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	2 ²⁶⁵	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	5 ²⁶⁶
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	0 ²⁶⁷	No. of Olympic gold medals won	0 ²⁶⁸
2	Albania	-	-	-

-	Population 2014 est.	3,020,209	% of Muslims	56.7
-	Area	28,748	Density in km ²	97
-	Capital	Tirana	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	96.8% - 98% - 95.7%	No. of Universities	21
-	Life expectancy	77.96 years	Child labor	72,818/ 12 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	27	Books published	381 (1991)
-	Medical Schools	2	Number of libraries	2107
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	6.987/4.551 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 12,923,240,278.3	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,253,783,309
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.323 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 3.213
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	13/12.5	% of labor engage in agriculture	54.6
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	21
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	95,500
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	3	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	6
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	4,819,147	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
3	Algeria	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	38,813,722	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	2,381,741	Density in km ²	16
-	Capital	Algiers	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	72.6% - 81.3% - 63.9%	No. of Universities	74
-	Life expectancy	76.39 years	Child labor	304,358/ 5 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	599	Books published	670 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	12	Number of libraries	764

-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	46.25/33.68 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.4
-	GDP 2013	\$ 210,183,410,526.1	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,689,286,299
-	Exports 2013	\$ 68.25 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 5.278
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	10.2/23	% of labor engage in agriculture	14
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	448
-	No. of Websites 2013	51	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	307,562
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	6	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	29
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	2,028,775	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
4	Azerbaijan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	9,686,210	% of Muslims	93.4
-	Area	86,600	Density in km ²	110
-	Capital	Baku	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.8% - 99.9% - 99.7%	No. of Universities	30
-	Life expectancy	71.91 years	Child labor	106,626/ 7 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	149	Books published	542 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	4	Number of libraries	4,430
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	22.99/20.29 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 73,560,484,385.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 2,619,437,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 34.46 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 9.552 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	1/11	% of labor engage in agriculture	38.3
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	121
-	No. of Websites 2013	324	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-

-	All patents granted 1977-2013	17	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	34
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	41,513,310	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
5	Bahrain	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,314,089	% of Muslims	70.3
-	Area	765	Density in km ²	1610
-	Capital	Manama	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	94.6% - 96.1% - 91.6%	No. of Universities	14
-	Life expectancy	78.58 years	Child labor	5,530/ 5 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	40	Books published	40 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	4	Number of libraries	209
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	13.16/12.97 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 32,890,110,533.1	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 988,829,787
-	Exports 2013	\$ 20.69 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 28.82 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	15/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	1
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	104
-	No. of Websites 2013	65	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	318,743
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	12	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	32
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
6	Bangladesh	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	166,280,712	% of Muslims	89.5
-	Area	147,570	Density in km ²	1126
-	Capital	Dhaka	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	57.7% - 62% - 53.4%	No. of Universities	80
-	Life expectancy	70.65 years	Child labor	4,485,497/ 13 %

-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	291	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	62	Number of libraries	217
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	40.08/38.89 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	55.2
-	GDP 2013	\$ 149,990,454,541.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,501,647,072
-	Exports 2013	\$ 26.91 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 30.69 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	5/31.5	% of labor engage in agriculture	47
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	138
-	No. of Websites 2013	122	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	1,489,125
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	8	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	25
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
7	Brunei Darussalalm	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	422,675	% of Muslims	78.8
-	Area	5,765	Density in km ²	73
-	Capital	Bandar Seri Begawan	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	95.4% - 97% - 93.9%	No. of Universities	1
-	Life expectancy	76.77 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	15	Books published	91 (2009)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	40
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	3.723/3.391 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	72.6
-	GDP 2013	\$ 16,111,135,789.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 895,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 12.75 billion	External debt 2013	-

-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	2.7/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	4.2
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	109,219
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	4	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	13
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	65,481,453	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
8	Burkina Faso	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	18,365,123	% of Muslims	60.5
-	Area	272,967	Density in km ²	67
-	Capital	Ouagadougou	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	28.7% - 36.7% - 21.6%	No. of Universities	7
-	Life expectancy	54.78 years	Child labor	1,521,006/ 38 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	53	Books published	12 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	243
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.670/0.773 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	13.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 11,582,556,068.3	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 374,319,286
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.844 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 2.863 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	77/46.7	% of labor engage in agriculture	90%
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	1	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
9	Chad	-	-	-

-	Population 2014 est.	11,412,107	% of Muslims	53.1
-	Area	1,284,000	Density in km ²	8
-	Capital	N'Djamena	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	35.4% - 45.6% - 25.4%	No. of Universities	10
-	Life expectancy	49.44 years	Child labor	1,475,960/ 48 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	2	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	52
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.098/0.091 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	3.5
-	GDP 2013	\$ 13,513,552,424.9	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 538,417,942
-	Exports 2013	\$ 3.865 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.828 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	80	% of labor engage in agriculture	80%
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	34
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	2	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	2
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
10	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	596	% of Muslims	80
-	Area	14	Density in km ²	42
-	Capital	West Island	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	-	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	-	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of	-

			libraries	
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	-	Access to electricity (% of population)	-
-	GDP 2013	-	FDI inflows 2013	-
-	Exports 2013	-	External debt 2013	-
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	1	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
11	Comoros	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	766,865	% of Muslims	98
-	Area	1,862	Density in km ²	411
-	Capital	Moroni	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	75.5% -80.5% - 70.6%	No. of Universities	2
-	Life expectancy	63.48 years	Child labor	39,550/ 27 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	3
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.040/0.037 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	48.3
-	GDP 2013	\$ 598,925,863.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 13,935,399
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.019 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.142.9 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	20/60	% of labor engage in agriculture	80
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites	-	Port traffic (No. of	-

	2013		Containers) 2012	
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
12	Cote D'ivoire	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	8,646,722	% of Muslims	38.6
-	Area	122,782	Density in km ²	70
-	Capital	Yamoussoukro, Abidjan	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	56.9% - 65.6% - 47.6%	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	58.01 years	Child labor	1,796,802/ 35 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	44	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	2	Number of libraries	-
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	5.721/3.865 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	58.9
-	GDP 2013	\$ 31,062,026,533.2	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 370,991,548
-	Exports 2013	\$ 12.96 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 8.959 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	68
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	668,065
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	4	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	9
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
13	Djibouti	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	810,179	% of Muslims	94
-	Area	23,200	Density in km ²	34
-	Capital	Djibouti	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	67.9% - 78%- 58.4%	No. of	4

			Universities	
-	Life expectancy	62.4 years	Child labor	13,176/ 8 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of libraries	3
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.325/0.302 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	49.7
-	GDP 2013	\$ 1,456,344,495.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 286,004,468
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.09 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.821 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	59/42	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	659,568
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	-	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	0
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
14	Egypt	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	86,895,099	% of Muslims	90
-	Area	1,002,450	Density in km ²	82
-	Capital	Cairo	Form of Govt.	Dictatorship
-	Literacy rate	73.9% - 81.7% - 65.8%	No. of Universities	125
-	Life expectancy	73.45 years	Child labor	1,066,526/ 7 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	2,515	Books published	9,022 (2000)
-	Medical Schools	21	Number of libraries	11,049
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	138.7/122.4 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.6
-	GDP 2013	\$ 271,972,822,883.4	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 5,553,000,000

-	Exports 2013	\$ 24.81 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 48.76 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	12.5/20	% of labor engage in agriculture	29
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	27,020	No of aircrafts	1107
-	No. of Websites 2013	319	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	8,046,670
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	245	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	616
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	74,587,997	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
15	Guinea	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	11,474,383	% of Muslims	85
-	Area	245,857	Density in km ²	46
-	Capital	Conakry	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	41% - 52% - 30%	No. of Universities	17
-	Life expectancy	59.6 years	Child labor	571,774/ 25 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	4	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	139
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.969/0.9 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	20.2
-	GDP 2013	\$ 6,144,131,903.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 135,330,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.31 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 2.584 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-/47	% of labor engage in agriculture	76
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	2	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	7
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-

16	Guinea Bissau	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,693,398	% of Muslims	50
-	Area	10,860	Density in km ²	155
-	Capital	Bissau	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	55.3% - 68.9% - 42.1%	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	49.87 years	Child labor	226,316/ 57 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	5	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	-
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.067/0.062 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	57.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 960,778,479.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 14,501,862
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.147 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.095 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	82
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	-	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	-
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
17	Indonesia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	253,609,643	% of Muslims	87.2
-	Area	1,904,569	Density in km ²	129
-	Capital	Jakarta	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	92.8% - 95.6% - 90.1%	No. of Universities	517
-	Life expectancy	72.17 years	Child labor	4,026,285/ 7 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	270	Books published	24,000 (2009)
-	Medical Schools	49	Number of libraries	124,226

-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	173.8/158 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.2
-	GDP 2013	\$ 868,345,652,474.9	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 23,286,844,586
-	Exports 2013	\$ 178.9 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 223.8 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	6.7/12.5	% of labor engage in agriculture	38.9
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	1,298,523	No of aircrafts	405
-	No. of Websites 2013	3,671	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	9,324,792
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	312	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	415
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	4,962,402,547	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
18	Iran	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	80,840,713	% of Muslims	99.4
-	Area	1,648,195	Density in km ²	47
-	Capital	Tehran	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	85% - 89.3% - 80.7%	No. of Universities	137
-	Life expectancy	70.89 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	8,176	Books published	53,958 (2010)
-	Medical Schools	56	Number of libraries	8,480
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	239.7/199.8 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	98.4
-	GDP 2013	\$ 368,904,351,626.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 3,049,945,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 61.22 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 15.64 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	15.5/18.7	% of labor engage in agriculture	16.9
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	1,090,846	No of aircrafts	471
-	No. of Websites 2013	3,925	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	2,849,908

-	All patents granted 1977-2013	168	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	482
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
19	Iraq	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	32,585,692	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	438,317	Density in km ²	78
-	Capital	Baghdad	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	78.5% - 86% - 71.2%	No. of Universities	30
-	Life expectancy	71.42 years	Child labor	715,737/ 11 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	96	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	21	Number of libraries	11,395
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	62.3/53.41 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	98.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 229,327,284,734.1	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 2,852,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 91.99 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 59.49 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	16/25	% of labor engage in agriculture	21.6
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	231
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	10	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	34
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
20	Jordan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	7,930,491	% of Muslims	97.2
-	Area	89,342	Density in km ²	72
-	Capital	Amman	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	95.9% - 97.7% - 93.9%	No. of Universities	39
-	Life expectancy	74.1 years	Child labor	-

-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	342	Books published	511 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	6	Number of libraries	5,687
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	14.64/13.54 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.4
-	GDP 2013	\$ 33,678,500,148.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,798,450,704
-	Exports 2013	\$ 7.914 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 22.04 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	12.3/14.2	% of labor engage in agriculture	2.7
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	246
-	No. of Websites 2013	69	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	680,454
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	46	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	163
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
21	Kazakhstan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	17,948,816	% of Muslims	97.2
-	Area	2,699,700	Density in km2	6
-	Capital	-	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.7% - 99.8% - 99.7%	No. of Universities	125
-	Life expectancy	70.24 years	Child labor	59,254/ 2 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	87	Books published	1,226 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	8	Number of libraries	10,951
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	90.53/88.11 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 231,876,282,133.9	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 9,738,521,652
-	Exports 2013	\$ 87.23 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 131.3 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	5.3/8.2	% of labor engage in agriculture	25.8

-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	233
-	No. of Websites 2013	864	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	31	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	65
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	3,539,236,310	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
22	Kosovo	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,859,203	% of Muslims	90
-	Area	10,887	Density in km ²	170
-	Capital	Pristina	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	91.9% - 96.6% - 87.5%	No. of Universities	10
-	Life expectancy	-	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	2	Number of libraries	9
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	5.847/5.467 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 7,071,959,240.6	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 343,172,577
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.408 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.448 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	45.3/30	% of labor engage in agriculture	23.6
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	-	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	-
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
23	Kuwait	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	2,742,711	% of Muslims	76.7
-	Area	17,818	Density in km ²	183
-	Capital	Kuwait City	Form of Govt.	Monarchy

-	Literacy rate	93.9% - 95% - 91.8%	No. of Universities	5
-	Life expectancy	77.64	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	202	Books published	196 (1992)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	132
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	55.55/46.71 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 175,830,502,497.8	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,843,369,998
-	Exports 2013	\$ 112 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 34.41 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	2.2/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	106
-	No. of Websites 2013	108	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	1,089,986
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	384	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	626
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
24	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	5,604,212	% of Muslims	75
-	Area	199,951	Density in km ²	27
-	Capital	Bishkek	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.2% - 99.5% - 99%	No. of Universities	21
-	Life expectancy	70.06 years	Child labor	563,920/ 40.3 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	17	Books published	420 (1998)
-	Medical Schools	8	Number of libraries	1,867
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	14.9/7.326 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 7,226,303,261.3	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 757,642,400

-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.881 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 3.859 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	8.6/33.7	% of labor engage in agriculture	48
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	06
-	No. of Websites 2013	86	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	4	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	5
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	15,625,774	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
25	Lebanon	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	5,882,562	% of Muslims	54
-	Area	10,452	Density in km ²	562
-	Capital	Beirut	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	89.6% - 93.4% - 86%	No. of Universities	36
-	Life expectancy	77.22 years	Child labor	54,387/ 7 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	251	Books published	3,686 (2005)
-	Medical Schools	7	Number of libraries	642
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	14.81/14.19 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.9
-	GDP 2013	\$ 44,352,418,120.4	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 3,028,933,787
-	Exports 2013	\$ 5.826 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 26.74 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-/28	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	62
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	882,922
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	109	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	229
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	39,298,966	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
26	Libya	-	-	-

-	Population 2014 est.	6,244,174	% of Muslims	96.6
-	Area	1,759,540	Density in km ²	4
-	Capital	Tripoli	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	89.5% - 95.8% - 83.3%	No. of Universities	13
-	Life expectancy	76.04 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	18	Books published	26 (1994)
-	Medical Schools	11	Number of libraries	41
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	29.72/25.24 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 74,199,528,672.4	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 702,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 38.45 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 6.319 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	30/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	17
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	44
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	202,910
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	-	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	8
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
27	Malaysia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	30,073,353	% of Muslims	61.3
-	Area	330,803	Density in km ²	89
-	Capital	Kuala Lumpur	Form of Govt.	Consti. monarchy
-	Literacy rate	93.1% - 95.4% - 90.7%	No. of Universities	45
-	Life expectancy	74.52 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	2,092	Books published	17,923 (2011)
-	Medical Schools	21	Number of libraries	10,175
-	Electricity production/	118/112 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of	99.3

	consumption-2012		population)	
-	GDP 2013	\$ 313,159,097,400.7	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 11,582,675,744
-	Exports 2013	\$ 230.7 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 100.1 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	3/3.8	% of labor engage in agriculture	11.1
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	596,600	No of aircrafts	217
-	No. of Websites 2013	1,996	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	20,866,875
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	2423	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	4679
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	61,223,128,484	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
28	Maldives	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	393,595	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	300	Density in km ²	1102
-	Capital	Male	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	98.4% - 98.4% - 98.4%	No. of Universities	1
-	Life expectancy	75.15 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of libraries	163
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.3/0.28 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.9
-	GDP 2013	\$ 2,299,843,167.4	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 325,256,930
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.283 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.89 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	28/16	% of labor engage in agriculture	15
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	71,471
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	0
-	High-technology	-	No. of Olympic	-

	Exports 2012 (\$)		gold medals won	
29	Mali	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	16,455,903	% of Muslims	94.8
-	Area	1,240,192	Density in km ²	13
-	Capital	Bamako	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	33.4% - 43.1% - 24.6%	No. of Universities	9
-	Life expectancy	54.95 years	Child labor	1,485,027/ 36 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	29	Books published	14 (1995)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	506
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.52/0.483 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	16.6
-	GDP 2013	\$ 10,942,727,309.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 410,287,672
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.577 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 3.349 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	30/36.1	% of labor engage in agriculture	80
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	16
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	7
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	2,187,956	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
30	Mauritania	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	3,516,806	% of Muslims	100
-	Area	1,025,520	Density in km ²	4
-	Capital	Nouakchott	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	58.6% - 65.3% - 52%	No. of Universities	3
-	Life expectancy	62.28 years	Child labor	127,251/ 16 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	6	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of	38

			libraries	
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.701/0.651 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	18.2
-	GDP 2013	\$ 4,158,182,904.2	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,126,004,760
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.728 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 3.233 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	30/40	% of labor engage in agriculture	50
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	72,228
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	1	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	4
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
31	Mayotte	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	203,244	% of Muslims	95
-	Area	374	Density in km ²	425
-	Capital	Mamoudzou	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	-	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	-	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of libraries	1
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	-	Access to electricity (% of population)	-
-	GDP 2013	-	FDI inflows 2013	-
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.006 billion	External debt 2013	-
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	25.4/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-

-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	0
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
32	Morocco	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	32,987,206	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	446,550	Density in km ²	73
-	Capital	Rabat	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	67.1% - 76.1% - 57.6%	No. of Universities	144
-	Life expectancy	76.51 years	Child labor	500,960/ 8 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	386	Books published	918 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	5	Number of libraries	735
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	21.13/23.61 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	98.9
-	GDP 2013	\$ 103,835,702,813.6	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 3,360,909,924
-	Exports 2013	\$ 16.78 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 36.51 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	8.8/15	% of labor engage in agriculture	44.6
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	282
-	No. of Websites 2013	86	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	1,800,000
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	51	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	107
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	889,025,706	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
33	Niger	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	17,466,172	% of Muslims	80
-	Area	1,267,000	Density in km ²	13
-	Capital	Niamey	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	28.7% - 42.9% - 15.1%	No. of Universities	9
-	Life expectancy	54.74 years	Child labor	1,557,913/ 43 %

-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	18	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	13
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.25/0.832 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	9.3
-	GDP 2013	\$ 7,407,418,427.7	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 631,444,822
-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.539 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.556 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-/63	% of labor engage in agriculture	90
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	15
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	3
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	2,111,344	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
34	Nigeria	-	-	
-	Population 2014 est.	177,155,754	% of Muslims	50.4
-	Area	923,768	Density in km ²	191
-	Capital	Abuja	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	61.3% - 72.1% - 50.4%	No. of Universities	103
-	Life expectancy	52.62 years	Child labor	11,396,823/ 29 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	439	Books published	1314 (1991)
-	Medical Schools	27	Number of libraries	273
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	24.87/20.38 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	48.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 521,803,314,653.8	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 5,609,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 93.55 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 15.73 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	23.9/70	% of labor engage in agriculture	70

-	No. of automobiles produced 2014		No of aircrafts	98
-	No. of Websites 2013	74	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	111,035
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	36	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	105
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	77,185,633	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
35	Oman	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	3,219,775	% of Muslims	85.9
-	Area	309,500	Density in km ²	10
-	Capital	Muscat	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	86.9% -90.2% -81.8%	No. of Universities	8
-	Life expectancy	74.97 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	144	Books published	7 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	2	Number of libraries	1,121
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	18.63/15.32 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 79,655,917,417.1	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,625,877,491
-	Exports 2013	\$ 56.22 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 10.84 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	15/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	103
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	3,292,707
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	22	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	43
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	167,104,202	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
36	Pakistan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014	196,174,380	% of Muslims	96.4

	est.			
-	Area	881,912	Density in km ²	222
-	Capital	Islamabad	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	54.9% - 68.6% - 40.3%	No. of Universities	203
-	Life expectancy	67.05 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1,268	Books published	3811 (2012)
-	Medical Schools	90	Number of libraries	9,106
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	94.65/70.1 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	91.4
-	GDP 2013	\$ 232,286,781,110.6	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,307,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 25.05 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 52.43 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	5.6/22.3	% of labor engage in agriculture	45.1
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	914
-	No. of Websites 2013	1,225	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	2,281,139
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	88	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	241
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	309,016,315	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
37	Palestine	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	4,440,127	% of Muslims	87
-	Area	6,220	Density in km ²	713
-	Capital	Ramallah	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	95%-98%-85%	No. of Universities	25
-	Life expectancy	75.69 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	114 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	4	Number of libraries	1,086

-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.445/4.573 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 177,205,348
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.666 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.3 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	23/18	% of labor engage in agriculture	11
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	2
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
38	Qatar	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	2,123,160	% of Muslims	77.5
-	Area	11,586	Density in km ²	183
-	Capital	Doha	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	96.3% - 96.5% - 95.4%	No. of Universities	2 national 14 foreign
-	Life expectancy	78.38 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	111	Books published	209 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	171
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	32.34/20.51 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 203,235,158,978.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ -840,384,615
-	Exports 2013	\$ 12.7 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 149.4 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	0.5/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	72
-	No. of Websites 2013	59	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	380,351

-	All patents granted 1977-2013	27	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	75
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
39	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	27,345,986	% of Muslims	100
-	Area	2,149,690	Density in km ²	13
-	Capital	Riyadh	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	87.2% - 90.8% - 82.2%	No. of Universities	48
-	Life expectancy	74.82 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1,491	Books published	3900 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	29	Number of libraries	5,317
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	239.2/190.9 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 748,449,600,000.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 9,297,693,333
-	Exports 2013	\$ 376.3 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 149.4 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	10.7/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	6.7
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	675
-	No. of Websites 2013	375	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	6,557,448
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	1149	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	2626
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
40	Senegal	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	13,635,927	% of Muslims	94
-	Area	196,722	Density in km ²	67
-	Capital	Dakar	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	49.7% - 61.8% - 38.7%	No. of Universities	70
-	Life expectancy	60.95 years	Child labor	657,216/ 22 %
-	Scientific and	79	Books published	-

	technical journal articles 2011			
-	Medical Schools	2	Number of libraries	66
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	2.769/2.22 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	56.5
-	GDP 2013	\$ 14,791,699,008.6	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 298,256,720
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.691 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 4.375 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	48/54	% of labor engage in agriculture	77.5
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	383,903
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	6	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	16
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	6,840,305	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
41	Sierra Leone	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	5,743,725	% of Muslims	60
-	Area	71,740	Density in km ²	84
-	Capital	Freetown	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	43.3% - 54.7% - 32.6%	No. of Universities	2
-	Life expectancy	57.39 years	Child labor	573,287/ 48 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	4	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	47
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.145/0.134 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	12.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 4,136,280,752.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 144,089,846
-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.563 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.331 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-/70.2	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automotives	-	No of aircrafts	-

	produced 2014			
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
42	Somalia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	10,428,043	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	637,657	Density in km ²	16
-	Capital	Mogadishu	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	37.8% - 49.7% - 25.8%	No. of Universities	1
-	Life expectancy	51.58 years	Child labor	1,148,265/ 49 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	6	Number of libraries	4
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.310/0.288 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	29.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 5,896,000,000	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 107,110,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.515 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 3.05 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	71
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	30
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	0
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
43	Sudan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	35,482,233	% of Muslims	99
-	Area	1,861,484	Density in km ²	19
-	Capital	Khartoum	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	71.9% - 80.7% -	No. of	39

		63.2%	Universities	
-	Life expectancy	63.32 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	69	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	28	Number of libraries	4,851
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	7.193/5.665 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	29.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 66,565,889,416.9	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 2,179,116,544
-	Exports 2013	\$ 4.145 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 40.92 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	20/46.5	% of labor engage in agriculture	80
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	172
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	482,694
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	8
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
44	Syria	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	17,951,639	% of Muslims	87
-	Area	185,180	Density in km ²	96
-	Capital	Damascus	Form of Govt.	Monarchy
-	Literacy rate	84.1% - 90.3% - 77.7%	No. of Universities	20
-	Life expectancy	68.41 years	Child labor	192,915/ 4 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	110	Books published	1138 (2004)
-	Medical Schools	7	Number of libraries	1,760
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	43.76/35.61 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	92.7

-	GDP 2013	\$ 107,600,000,000	FDI inflows 2013	-
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.675 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 9.796 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	18/11.9	% of labor engage in agriculture	17
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	462
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	713,438
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	21	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	39
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
45	Tajikistan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	8,051,512	% of Muslims	90
-	Area	143,100	Density in km ²	56
-	Capital	Dushanbe	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.7% - 99.8% - 99.6%	No. of Universities	24
-	Life expectancy	67.06 years	Child labor	164,432/ 10 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	18	Books published	132 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	3	Number of libraries	2,019
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	17.09/16.09 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 8,508,103,455.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 107,812,500
-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.163 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 2.162 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	2.2/46.7	% of labor engage in agriculture	46.5
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	25
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-

46	Tanzania	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	16,891,679	% of Muslims	35
-	Area	945,087	Density in km ²	17
-	Capital	Dar es Salaam; Dodoma	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	67.8% - 75.5% - 60.8%	No. of Universities	
-	Life expectancy	61.24 years	Child labor	2,815,085/ 21 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	121	Books published	172 (1990)
-	Medical Schools	6	Number of libraries	
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	4.302/3.403 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	14.8
-	GDP 2013	\$ 33,225,037,489.7	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,872,392,115
-	Exports 2013	\$ 5.92 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 13.82 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	80
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	34
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	471,904
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	5	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	9
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	94,598,416	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
47	The Gambia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,925,527	% of Muslims	90
-	Area	11,295	Density in km ²	170
-	Capital	Banjul	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	51.1% - 60.9% - 41.9%	No. of Universities	1
-	Life expectancy	64.36 years	Child labor	103,389/ 25 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	13	Books published	14 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of	119

			libraries	
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	0.23/0.213 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	31.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 903,497,025.7	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 25,280,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 0.113 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.51 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-/48.4	% of labor engage in agriculture	75
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	-	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	-
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
48	Tunisia	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	10,937,521	% of Muslims	99.1
-	Area	163,610	Density in km ²	66
-	Capital	Tunis	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	79.1% - 87.4% - 71.1%	No. of Universities	35
-	Life expectancy	75.68 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1,016	Books published	720 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	4	Number of libraries	947
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	15.14/13.29 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 46,993,598,818.2	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,058,622,582
-	Exports 2013	\$ 17.46 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 26.95 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	18.8/3.8	% of labor engage in agriculture	18.3
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	138
-	No. of Websites	64	Port traffic (No. of	512,702

	2013		Containers) 2012	
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	37	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	96
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
49	Turkey	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	81,619,392	% of Muslims	99.8
-	Area	783,562	Density in km ²	96
-	Capital	Ankara	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	94.1% - 97.9% - 90.3%	No. of Universities	158
-	Life expectancy	73.29 years	Child labor	321,866/ 3 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	8,328	Books published	43,100 (2011)
-	Medical Schools	54	Number of libraries	19,631
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	217.7/170.4 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 822,135,183,160.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 12,918,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 167.6 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 359.5 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	9/16.9	% of labor engage in agriculture	25.5
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	1,170,445	No of aircrafts	1020
-	No. of Websites 2013	8,498	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	6,229,707
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	612	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1455
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	1,979,030,628	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
50	Turkmenistan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	5,171,943	% of Muslims	89
-	Area	488,100	Density in km ²	10
-	Capital	Ashgabat	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.6% - 99.7% - 99.5%	No. of Universities	15

-	Life expectancy	69.47 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	1	Books published	450 (1994)
-	Medical Schools	1	Number of libraries	12
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	19.97/17.08 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 41,850,877,193.0	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 3,061,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 17.13 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 0.428 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	60/30	% of labor engage in agriculture	48.2
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	72
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	2
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
51	UAE	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	5,628,805	% of Muslims	76
-	Area	83,600	Density in km ²	67
-	Capital	Abu Dhabi	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	90% - 89.5% - 91.5%	No. of Universities	26
-	Life expectancy	77.09 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	324	Books published	293 (1993)
-	Medical Schools	5	Number of libraries	1,364
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	102.7/85.17 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	94.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 402,340,106,795.7	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 10,487,950,987
-	Exports 2013	\$ 368.9 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 167.9 billion

-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	2.4/19.5	% of labor engage in agriculture	7
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	497
-	No. of Websites 2013	303	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	17,211,602
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	198	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	564
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
52	Uzbekistan	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	28,929,716	% of Muslims	88
-	Area	447,400	Density in km ²	66
-	Capital	Tashkent	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99.4% - 99.6% - 99.2%	No. of Universities	62
-	Life expectancy	73.29 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	141	Books published	1003 (1996)
-	Medical Schools	10	Number of libraries	8,970
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	52.53/44.51 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 56,795,656,324.6	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 1,077,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 14.91 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 8.773 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	1/26	% of labor engage in agriculture	25.9
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	245,660	No of aircrafts	165
-	No. of Websites 2013	203	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	13	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	23
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
53	Western Sahara	-	-	-

-	Population 2014 est.	554,795	% of Muslims	100
-	Area	266,000	Density in km ²	2
-	Capital	El Aaiún	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	-	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	62.27 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	-	Number of libraries	-
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	0.09/0.83 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	-
-	GDP 2013	\$ 906,500,000	FDI inflows 2013	-
-	Exports 2013	-	External debt 2013	-
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	50
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	-
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	0	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	0
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	-	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
54	Yemen	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	26,052,966	% of Muslims	99.1
-	Area	527,968	Density in km ²	46
-	Capital	Sanaa	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	65.3% - 82.1% - 48.5%	No. of Universities	13
-	Life expectancy	64.83 years	Child labor	1,334,288/ 23 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	33	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	6	Number of libraries	12

-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	7.292/5.515 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	44.8
-	GDP 2013	\$ 35,954,502,303.5	FDI inflows 2013	\$ -133,570,896
-	Exports 2013	\$ 6.694 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 7.806 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	35/45.2	% of labor engage in agriculture	70
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	-	No of aircrafts	180
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	735,441
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	3	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	3
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	584,691	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
*	Muslim World (54 countries)	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,587,234,038	% of Muslims	84.9
-	Area	510,072,000	Density in km2	3.1
-	Capital	-	Form of Govt.	-
-	Literacy rate	52.5%-62.5%-42.5%	No. of Universities	2802
-	Life expectancy	-	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	172,808 (consolidated)
-	Medical Schools	605	Number of libraries	251,342
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	2024.82/ 1716.541 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	66.1 (average)
-	GDP 2013	\$ 6,769,909,104,553.8	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 131,510,998,749
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.227 trillion	External debt 2013	\$ 1.84 trillion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	43.5
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	4,429,094	No of aircrafts	9128
-	No. of Websites	22,487	Port traffic (No. of	88,900,069

	2013		Containers) 2012	
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	6063	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	12937
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	73,495,807,959	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
*	USA	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	318,892,103	% of Muslims	0.6
-	Area	9,161,966	Density in km2	32
-	Capital	Washington D.C.	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	99%-99%-99%	No. of Universities	6500
-	Life expectancy	79.56 years	Child labor	
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	304912 (2013)
-	Medical Schools	172	Number of libraries	103,539
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	4099/3886 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 16,768,100,000,000	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 294,971,000,000
-	Exports 2013	\$ 1.575 trillion	External debt 2013	\$ 15.68 trillion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	8.2/15.1	% of labor engage in agriculture	0.7
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	11,660,699	No of aircrafts	13,892
-	No. of Websites 2013	421,228	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	43,098,222
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	2874103	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	5,848,950
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	148,772,488,404	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
*	EU (28 countries)	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	511,434,812	% of Muslims	3.5
-	Area	4,381,376	Density in km2	116
-	Capital	-	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	97%-98%-96%	No. of	2287

			Universities	
-	Life expectancy	80.02 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	701,016 (20 countries) (consolidated)
-	Medical Schools	351	Number of libraries	-
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	3255/3037 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	100
-	GDP 2013	\$ 17,958,073,311,155	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 294,562,860,214
-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.173/6.940 trillion	External debt	\$ 15.95 trillion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	5.2
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	17,061,132	No of aircrafts	6740
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	95,153,246
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	870,660	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	1,271,177
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	636,745,551,859	No. of Olympic gold medals won	1854
*	China	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,355,692,576	% of Muslims	1.8
-	Area	9,706,961	Density in km2	368
-	Capital	Beijing	Form of Govt.	Communist state
-	Literacy rate	95.1% - 97.5% - 92.7%	No. of Universities	547
-	Life expectancy	75.15 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	440,000 (2013)
-	Medical Schools	180	Number of libraries	109,673
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	5398/5322 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.7
-	GDP 2013	\$ 9,240,270,452,047	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 347,848,740,397

-	Exports 2013	\$ 2.21 trillion	External debt 2013	\$ 863.2 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	6.4/13.4	% of labor engage in agriculture	33.6
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	23,722,890	No of aircrafts	2860
-	No. of Websites 2013	35,908	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	155,017,351
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	36440	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	74,863
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	505,645,680,350	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-
*	India	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	1,236,344,631	% of Muslims	13.4
-	Area	2,864,021	Density in km2	953
-	Capital	New Delhi	Form of Govt.	Democracy
-	Literacy rate	62.8%-75.2%- 50.8%	No. of Universities	601
-	Life expectancy	67.8 years	Child labor	26,965,074/ 12 %
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	90,000 (2013)
-	Medical Schools	295	Number of libraries	337,016
-	Electricity production/ consumption-2012	871/698.8 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	75.0
-	GDP 2013	\$ 1,876,797,199,132	FDI inflows 2013	\$ 28,153,031,270
-	Exports 2013	\$ 178.9 billion	External debt 2013	\$ 412.2 billion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	-	% of labor engage in agriculture	49
-	No. of automobiles produced 2014	3,840,160	No of aircrafts	1905
-	No. of Websites 2013	7,254	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	9,826,249
-	All patents granted 1977-2013	14450	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	38,596
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	12,434,267,043	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-

*	World	-	-	-
-	Population 2014 est.	7,095,217,980	% of Muslims	22.74
-	Area	148,940,000	Density in km2	47.6
-	Capital	-	Form of Govt.	-
-	Literacy rate	84.1%- 88.6%-79.7%	No. of Universities	-
-	Life expectancy	64.83 years	Child labor	-
-	Scientific and technical journal articles 2011	-	Books published	-
-	Medical Schools	2615	Number of libraries	-
-	Electricity production/ consumption- 2012	22,000/20,000 (billion kWh)	Access to electricity (% of population)	83.1
-	GDP 2013	\$ 87,250,000,000,000	FDI inflows 2013	\$1743658340300
-	Exports 2013	\$ 18.71 trillion	External debt 2013	\$ 72.97 trillion
-	Unemployment % / BPL % 2012	9.2/-	% of labor engage in agriculture	-
-	No. of automotives produced 2014	89,747,430	No of aircrafts	-
-	No. of Websites 2013	-	Port traffic (No. of Containers) 2012	587,793,952
-	All patents granted 1977- 2013	5413873	Utility Patent Filed 1965-2013	10,628,263
-	High-technology Exports 2012 (\$)	1,971,756,752,685	No. of Olympic gold medals won	-

Unit 12

Comparison between the Muslim World and Others

Table 136: Comparison of the Muslim World and USA

Field	Indonesia	Muslim World	USA
Number of Countries	1	51	1
Land area covered (excluding oceans)	1.27%	20.3%	6.4%
Population Total	253,609,643	1,658,265,725 (1,348,105,402 as majorities)	316,128,839 ²⁶⁹
GDP 2013	0.868 trillion ²⁷⁰	\$ 6.74 trillion ²⁷¹	\$ 16.8 trillion ²⁷²
GDP - per capita (PPP)	\$ 3,474	\$ 4,113	\$ 53, 143 ²⁷³
Export (2013 est.)	\$178.9 billion	\$ 2.190 trillion 2012 est. ²⁷⁴	\$1.575 trillion ²⁷⁵
FDI Net Inflows	\$ 19,618,049,398 ²⁷⁶	\$ 137,100,793,642	\$ 235,867,000,000 ²⁷⁷
Debt - external	\$223.8 billion (31 December 2013 est.) ²⁷⁸	\$ 1.616 trillion 2012 est.	\$15.68 trillion (31 December 2012 est.) ²⁷⁹
Receipts of the Charges for the use of intellectual property 2012	\$ 58,049,486	\$ 239,002,030	\$ 124,182,000,000
Electricity – production 2012	173.8 billion KWh (2011 est.) ²⁸⁰	1.729 trillion KWh ²⁸¹	4.099 trillion KWh (2011 est.) ²⁸²
Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	39 ²⁸³	20 approximately	403 ²⁸⁴
Number of Automotives Produced in 2013²⁸⁵	1,208,211	3,749,835	11,045,902
Space launch vehicle	Proposed 2	3 active, 1 retired, 4 under development (only Iran have active SLVs)	22 rocket families, 86 space crafts (including active & retired) ²⁸⁶
Space Shuttle	Not so far	Not so far	5 retired 2 proposed
First manned space flight by own space shuttle	Not so far	Not so far	Alan B. Shepard on 5 May 1961 by Mercury-Redstone 3 (Freedom 7) ²⁸⁷

Field	Indonesia	Muslim World	USA
Space station	Not so far	Not so far	Two
Member of International Space Station (ISS)	No	No	Yes
Space Telescope	Not so far	Not so far	53 including joint ventures ²⁸⁸
Aircraft Carrier	Not so far	Not so far	10 active, 2 in reserve, 3 under construction ²⁸⁹
Aircraft engine manufacturer	Not so far	Not so far	25 ²⁹⁰
Air transport, passengers carried 2013	85,102,827 ²⁹¹	420,141,122 ²⁹²	743,096,000 ²⁹³
Number of Aircrafts (total) 2013	381 ²⁹⁴	8698 ²⁹⁵	13,683 ²⁹⁶
Number of Local News Papers	66	848	9712 ²⁹⁷
Countries having Veto powers in UNO	No	Not so far	Yes
Member of G7	No	No	Yes
Number total patents granted (between 01/01/1977 - 31/12/2012)	282 ²⁹⁸	4,282 ²⁹⁹	2,567,724 ³⁰⁰
Number of Nobel prizes won up to 2013	No	10	349 ³⁰¹
Number of Olympic gold medals won	6	118	9,734 ³⁰²
Number of Websites hosted 2013	3,671 ³⁰³	22,487 ³⁰⁴	421,228 ³⁰⁵
Super computers in top 500	No	4 ³⁰⁶ (in Saudi Arabia) & 1 (in Malaysia)	232 ³⁰⁷
Power of Supercomputing of top 500	Not known	1199.3 TFLOPS ³⁰⁸	118261.6 TFLOPS

Table 137: Comparison of the Muslim World and European Union

Field	Muslim World	European Union
Number of Countries	51	28
Land area covered (excluding oceans)	20.3%	2.94%
Population Total	1,560,002,239	511,434,812
GDP 2012	\$ 6,417,285,711,278 (\$ 6.41 trillion)	\$ 1585000000000 (\$ 15.85 trillion)
GDP - per capita (PPP)	\$ 4,113	\$ 30,991
Export	\$ 2.190 trillion 2012 est.	\$ 2.173 trillion 2012 est.
Debt - external	\$ 1.616 trillion 2012 est.	\$15.95 trillion 2012 est.
Electricity - production	1.729 trillion KWh (2011 est.)	3.255 trillion KWh (2011 est.)
Space launch vehicle	No	Yes
Space station	No	Yes
Space Station	No	Yes
Space Telescope	No	Yes
Aircraft Carrier	No	Yes
Aircraft engine manufacturer	No	Yes
Countries having Veto power in UNO	No	Two (France and U.K.)
Members of G7	No	4

Table 138: Country comparison: Indonesia vs. Japan

Field	Indonesia	Japan
Population	253,609,643	127,103,388
Area (Km ²)	1,904,569	377,930
GDP (2012)	878,043,027,882 (\$ 0.87 trillion)	5,961,065,540,384 (\$ 5.9 trillion)
GDP per capita	3,557	46,731
Export	\$178.9 billion ³⁰⁹	\$697 billion ³¹⁰
FDI, net inflows	19,618,049,398 (\$19.6 billion)	\$ 3,715,043,055
Number of Automotives Produced in 2013 ³¹¹	1,208,211	9,630,070
Container port traffic 2012	9,324,792	18,475,667
Crude Steel Production 2012	3.7 million tons	107.2 million tons
Electricity production (billion kWh)- 2012	141	938
Number of Transport Aircrafts	162	494

Field	Indonesia	Japan
Air transport, registered carrier departures 2009-2013	528,842	874,677
Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	39	455
Number of Automotives Produced in 2013	1,208,211	9,630,070
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) 2011	857	3610
Hospital Beds per 10,000 population	6	137
Number of Websites hosted 2013³¹²	3,671	29,898
Number of Universities	517	692
PhDs awarded in 2009	90	5,180
Number of Scientific and Technical Journal Articles 2011	270	47,106
Receipts of the Charges for the use of intellectual property 2012	\$ 58,049,486	\$ 31,892,291,572
Number of patents granted (During the period 01/01/1977 - 31/12/2012)	282	904,801
Nobel prizes won up to 2009	0	14
Olympic Gold Medals won	6	139
Number of Medical Schools	49	83
Number of volumes in libraries³¹³	11,500,045	1,140,535,654
First university appeared in QS World University Rankings 2013	309	1

Conclusion

The literary and developmental conditions of all MMCs are too undermining. In every aspect of development the performance of MMCs is substandard whether it is Literacy, Economy, Science, Technology, Media and Sports etc. After observing the above study it is clear that the developmental conditions of MMCs are very different from others. Not a single country meets the global standards of development in the crucial fields. Today Muslims are the second majority of the world and ruling over 51 countries. The community that owns more than 80% oil reserves, but unfortunately far behind in education. There are about 2802 universities located in 54 MMCs whereas USA has more than 6500 universities and higher education institutions.

98% of population in Christian countries completed primary education but only 50% population in Muslim countries completed primary education. 40% population in Christian countries attended universities while in Muslim countries a dismal 2% population attended universities. In Western world 98% people complete their primary education and 40% go to universities, whereas in the Muslim world only 50% people complete primary education and 2% go to universities. In UK, 2000 books are published for every one million people, whereas in Egypt, the number is only 20. Educational level of the common Arabs is also too low. As of 1982, Arab world produced 40 book titles per million habitants which is far below the world average 162 titles per million. Another report reveals; the Arab world translates about 330 books annually, one-fifth of the number that Greeks translate every year. As per United Nations 'Arab Human Development Report', half of Arab women are illiterate. In total, 60% of Arab Muslims are illiterate. Almost half of the universities concentrate on teaching Islamic education and Islamic sciences. Fifteen percent of the Arab workforce is unemployed. Only 1% of the Arab population has a personal computer, and only 0.5 % uses the Internet. These all facts indicate the lack of education in Muslims. Similar conditions are prevailing in other fields of development also, like technology, economy etc.

Other most important point which could be derived from the above information is that presently Muslims are a dependent nation. Though most of the Muslim countries got freedom from colonial powers but still they have to depend on them in technology and manufacturing. From needle to aircraft they are importing from other countries except petroleum, dates and Zam Zam water. Middle East is the biggest importer of expensive products in the world but one can hardly find any

manufacturing facility of those products there. And for this plight, Muslims are responsible themselves therefore; it calls for an immediate attention and purposeful steps from the Muslims community. Especially governments of MMCs could play major role in it. Without Higher Education and Research Muslims cannot make progress in the Modern World.

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